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Economic Disputes Threaten Summit

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BONN — A series of unresolved economic policy disputes over the success of the seven-nation Western summit meeting opening here Thursday despite months of preparatory talks, according to senior officials preparing the meeting in several capitals.

As President Ronald Reagan and other Western leaders arrive for their 11th annual summit meeting.

• The summit is forcing Bonn to re-examine issues considered settled or unsolvable. Page 2.

• U.S. pressure on Japan to stimulate its economy has rekindled a policy debate. Page 2.

• The role of the SS soldiers at the summit remains buried. Page 5.

These officials say this year's talks appear the most difficult and potentially divisive since the Versailles meeting three years ago.

That meeting ended in a public quarrel between the Reagan administration and its closest Western allies over the desirability of trading with the East bloc and was followed by Washington's imposition of trade sanctions against European companies using U.S. technology to help the Soviet Union build a gas pipeline from Siberia.

The principal points of disagreement on economic matters, still unresolved on the eve of the summit meeting, are the following:

• President François Mitterrand of France, according to close aides, remains determined to stop the summit participants from formally agreeing to open a new round of trade-freeing negotiations next year as the Reagan administration and most other participants want, in order to combat growing protectionist pressure.

President Mitterrand, these sources say, will not agree to a firm date for trade talks until the negotiating agenda has been decided, developing countries agree to participate and the United States gives a fuller commitment to parallel work on stabilizing the dollar and easing Third World debt problems.

• West Germany, Britain and Japan remain determined to resist growing pressure from the United States, France and Italy to adopt more expansionary economic policies designed to take up the slack left in the world economy as U.S. growth slows.

• European leaders are ready to welcome the expected pledge by President Reagan to reduce the U.S. budget deficit and efforts to reduce Japan's high trade surpluses. But they doubt whether either country will be able to make much headway quickly.

Some European officials fear that failure to resolve these economic disagreements could have serious diplomatic repercussions, further poisoning the atmosphere of the meeting and increasing Mr. Reagan's sense of frustration with his allies.

The senior officials preparing the summit meetings have already drafted, to a large extent, the two communiqués that the seven leaders and the president of the European Community Commission plan to issue after their talks on Saturday, as well as the outline of a special declaration by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the meeting's chairman.

In the draft communiqué, the summit participants have already accepted one of President Reagan's major economic demands.

All agree to follow "supply side" oriented economic policies that, besides emphasizing the fight against inflation, also stress the need to promote faster economic growth by freeing up their economies. This means reducing red tape stifling business, making labor markets less rigid and encouraging entrepreneurs.

A second communiqué, drafted to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, emphasizes the success of postwar cooperation between the Western allies and supports the Reagan administration's

position's opening position in the Geneva arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

Finally, Chancellor Kohl is expected to express the summit nations' concern about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the situation in Cambodia in the separate statement as chairman of the meeting.

In recent weeks, the Reagan administration has made clear that it regards the setting of a firm date for opening new trade talks as one of its major objectives at the conference.

At a meeting of Western finance ministers last month sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, France continued to resist setting a firm date, despite a new U.S. offer to hold parallel talks on stabilizing currencies as President Mitterrand wants. But French officials hinted that France might give approval at Bonn.

However, Mr. Mitterrand repeated his claim this week that France could not accept new trade talks without real progress on stabilizing currency values, since it regards the overvalued dollar as the prime cause of protectionist pressure in the United States.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl welcomed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Wednesday at the chancellery in Bonn.

Reagan Aides Clash on Speech Draft

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and the White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, have clashed sharply over one of the major speeches President Ronald Reagan is to give during his European trip, according to administration sources.

According to the sources, Mr. McFarlane complained at a senior staff meeting Monday that speech writers under Mr. Buchanan's direction had prepared an audience-rousing speech more suitable for a political campaign for Mr. Reagan's appearance before the European Parliament next Wednesday in Strasbourg.

Mr. McFarlane had argued for a "presidential-type" policy speech that would be nonconfrontational in tone.

A senior official said Monday that Mr. McFarlane rewrote two earlier drafts over the weekend to eliminate some anti-Communist rhetoric and produce a more "thoughtful and reflective speech" on U.S.-Soviet relations.

An administration official often critical of Mr. Buchanan said the

original speech would have been more appropriate for delivery to "the American Legion in Philadelphia" than to the European Parliament.

Mr. Buchanan has followed a policy of not returning reporters' telephone calls.

In recent weeks, Mr. McFarlane reportedly has become steadily more critical of Mr. Buchanan and the speech writers who report to him for positioning Mr. Reagan in ways Mr. McFarlane considers unnecessarily combative and ideological.

Officials said Mr. McFarlane and Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, have viewed the Strasbourg speech as an opportunity for Mr. Reagan to give a lofty address on postwar Europe, reaffirming the traditional goals of the U.S.-European alliance.

Instead, they said the speech writers prepared a draft that, according to an official, was "heavy on anti-Communism and applause lines" and lacking in more reflective themes.

Mr. McFarlane complained and the speech was reworked, but a second draft did not make the

changes he had sought. Officials said Mr. McFarlane worked on the speech and presented a third draft Monday.

An official said Mr. McFarlane quietly presented the revised draft at the daily senior staff meeting, without criticizing Mr. Buchanan's previous version. But the official said Mr. Buchanan then "goaded" Mr. McFarlane, saying, "I thought we worked all this out with Dick Burt" on Friday.

An official said Mr. McFarlane, who is usually soft-spoken, became furious when Mr. Buchanan persisted in defending earlier versions of the speech and finally said, "Speech writers aren't supposed to make policy."

The White House deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, who often has been at odds with Mr. Buchanan, supported Mr. McFarlane, sources said.

Sources said that the dispute was left to the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, to resolve and that the draft Mr. Regan was to give the president essentially incorporated Mr. McFarlane's changes. Mr. Regan sometimes changes a speech once the final staff draft is presented to him.

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President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were greeted Wednesday at Bonn's airport by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Behind them was Arthur A. Burns, the U.S. ambassador, in glasses, and James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. treasury secretary.

Space Arms to Dominate Summit Political Talks

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The dominant political issue for Washington's allies at the Bonn summit meeting is the Reagan administration's space weapons program. Considerable talk, but no endorsement of the plan, appears likely.

Publicly and officially, the European and Japanese participants in the meeting, which opens Thursday, say they want the United States to clarify how they could fit into the research aspects of the Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly called "star wars."

But, in fact, none appears to have made up its mind about the extent it wants to become involved as a contractor in developing space weapons under American leadership. Since the program became an issue of public debate this winter, the allies have hovered in a zone of indecision about the plan, offering alternately favorable and critical characterizations of the program.

According to a French official, no summit document is expected to deal extensively with space weapons, and any mention of the U.S. program would be in general and nonbinding terms.

Among participating countries, France is now the most actively opposed to the program, proposing instead to its European partners that they begin a common, nonmilitary research effort in the area of high technology.

This program, called Eureka, would, in theory, allow Europe to make the same technological advances it would accomplish if it joined the American program as a contractor. Another French official, describing the French attitude toward the summit meeting's strategic weapons discussion as a "damage control exercise," said that while few developments were expected from the joint discussions among the leaders, the individual, two-way meetings might be more important.

In a sense, the two-way meetings fit what some Europeans already regard as the American approach in dealing with its allies on the issue.

This tactic is described as proposing two-way cooperation agreements, but explaining at the same time that direct pressure presents the only effective means of moder-

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U.S. Trade Sanctions Imposed on Nicaragua

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

BONN — President Ronald Reagan imposed economic sanctions against Nicaragua on Wednesday, saying that the steps were "in response to the emergency situation created by the Nicaraguan government's aggressive activities in Central America."

Mr. Reagan placed a total embargo on trade with the leftist Sandinist government, suspended

Langhorne A. Motley resigned as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Page 3.

Land rights in the United States for Nicaraguan planes and ships, and announced his intention to end a U.S. treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua. The sanctions become effective Tuesday.

The president's executive order, which does not require congressional approval, cited "the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States." It said the administration was declaring a "national emergency to deal with that threat."

[In Washington, Langhorne A. Motley, outgoing assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said, "We have told the Nicaraguans we will lift the sanctions that we have announced today if they will take concrete steps on a dialogue and in other areas of major concern." United Press International reported.]

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, who announced the sanctions, said that Nicaraguan efforts to "subvert its neighbors" and intensify "communist totalitarian internal rule" had increased since the House last week rejected Mr. Reagan's proposal to provide \$14 million in "humanitarian aid" to the anti-Sandinist rebels.

As examples he cited "new ties" between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union as a result of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's visit to Moscow, the arrest of seven Nicaraguan agents in Honduras and recent deliveries of helicopters and other military equipment from the Soviet Union and East Germany.

In announcing the economic sanctions, which were urged by many members of Congress, Mr. Speakes said that Reagan was not abandoning his proposals to continue aid to the rebels.

"The president continues to believe that direct pressure presents the only effective means of moder-

ating Nicaraguan behavior and is using the means available to him toward that end," Mr. Speakes said.

"He urges all members of the Congress to support future requests for assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. He has also made it clear that the embargo does not apply to those goods destined for the organized democratic resistance."

Trade between the United States and Nicaragua has declined sharply throughout the Reagan administration. Presently, Nicaragua imports into the United States total \$57 million annually, compared to \$263 million during Mr. Reagan's first year in office in 1981.

According to the Commerce Department, almost half the U.S. imports from Nicaragua last year was bananas, followed in importance by beef and veal, shellfish, coffee and molasses. U.S. exports totaled \$115 million, and the chief products were insecticides, packaging materials, soybean oil and tallow.

The trade represented 17 percent of Nicaragua's exports and 20 percent of U.S. imports from that country. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Lebanon Battles Subside As Moslems Offer Truce

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Fighting between Christians and Moslems subsided in Beirut and southern Lebanon on Wednesday after fierce battles Tuesday night.

Moslem leaders, meanwhile, proposed a cease-fire to halt the new fighting.

Police said Wednesday that five persons had been killed and 18 wounded in nightlong clashes. The casualties had resulted from tank cannon fire, rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine gun fire along the Green Line that divides Beirut into Moslem and Christian sectors.

Hundreds of Beirut residents spent the night in basement shelters on both sides of the three-mile (five-kilometer) demarcation line, as Christian and Moslem militias battled on despite 15 cease-fire accords, police said. Occasional snipers kept the five major road crossings between the two halves of the city closed.

The army command said that its troops had been caught frequently in the cross fire. It warned that orders had been issued to "shoot back and destroy any source of fire" on either side of the line.

Late Tuesday, Christian defenders used Israeli-supplied tanks and artillery to repulse a Moslem attack on their mountain redoubt of Kfar Falous in southern Lebanon.

State radio reported Tuesday that the Popular Liberation Army of leftist and Moslem militias had stormed Kfar Falous. But an Associated Press correspondent found the Moslems pinned down at Salbiye, three miles west of Kfar Falous.

According to telephone reports from Sidon, Moslem militias were regrouping their fighters on the southwestern outskirts of Kfar Falous on Wednesday. But their commanders said no new push was planned into the village.

Kfar Falous is six miles west of Jezzine, the largest Christian town in southern Lebanon. An estimated 50,000 refugees have fled to Jezzine since Thursday from 24 villages

overrun by Druze, Sunni and Shiite Moslem fighters around Sidon and in the neighboring region.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and his Shiite ally, Nabih Berri, made their joint peace proposal overnight in a note to the Lebanese Army command, the two leaders said in a statement broadcast by Lebanon's state radio.

The plan called for: • The withdrawal of the Israeli-sponsored South Lebanese Army, a largely Christian militia, from the Jezzine region and the deployment of the Syrian-trained 1st Brigade of the Lebanese Army in and around the town.

• A redeployment of the predominantly Moslem 12th brigade of the Lebanese Army on key junctions along the Beirut-Sidon coastal highway.

• The return of all Christian and Moslems to the homes they fled east of Sidon and in the region during the weeklong fighting, along with "solid guarantees that their safety is not threatened."

• A comprehensive cease-fire in Beirut, where a four-party security committee representing the army and the principal warring militias would oversee the dismantling of militia fortifications and the abolition of the Green Line.

According to statement, the army commander, General Michel Aoun, gave a favorable response. He told Mr. Jumblatt and Mr. Berri, however, that the leadership of the Christian Phalangist party and its militia, the Lebanese Forces, had asked for more time to study the proposals.

Several Beirut newspapers said Christian politicians were applying pressure on Brigadier General Antoine Lahad, commander of the 1,000-man South Lebanese Army, to withdraw his forces from Jezzine to their base in Marjayoun, 12 miles south of Jezzine and near the Israeli border.

Police and hospitals said that 75 people have been killed and 220 wounded in the Moslem offensive, which drove the Christians from the coastal plain into the shrinking enclave around Jezzine.



A woman watches as Christian refugees head toward a point leading to Israeli-held territory south.

Independent South African Daily Newspaper Folds

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Rand Daily Mail, one of South Africa's leading newspapers, has folded after 83 years in business.

Closed by its management because of financial losses, the South African daily published its last edition Tuesday under the headline "The Final Deadline."

"With the passing of The Mail, a vigorous voice of dissent has been still," the editor, Rex Gibson, wrote in an editorial rimmed in black on the front page of the newspaper. "The gap that The Mail will leave is immense."

The last edition was filled with memories by previous editors, celebrating the newspaper's crusades and triumphs and confrontations with the white minority authorities.

But its final hours Monday night, in a newsroom littered with the paper cups and the stale canapés of a hazy wake, there seemed more recrimination and bitterness.

"Something has been taken away from the overall perspective of the liberal view in South Africa," said Laurence Gandar, a for-

mer editor who took over the newspaper in 1957 and made it a major critic of the authorities.

He referred to the closing of the newspaper as "the killing of The Mail," and, reflecting a widespread view among journalists that bad management was to blame, he said, "I believe that in different hands and with different methods and a different will, The Mail could have been saved."

In March, Clive Kinsley, managing director of the South African Associated Newspapers group, which owns The Mail, said the paper would close because of its "disastrous financial performance," with losses equivalent to \$7.5 million last year.

The newspaper's circulation last year was estimated at 116,000, down from 130,000 in the mid-1970s. Two-thirds of its readership was believed to be black and, like other newspapers, it printed a special edition for blacks.

A newspaper's business section, called Business Day, is to be retained and published as a financial daily. But it is expected by many to have only a limited circulation

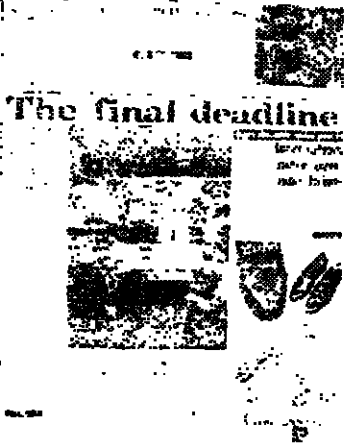
and none of the political clout of The Mail. Thus, readers in South Africa's most populous area around Johannesburg will have scant choices in the political hue of their morning reading.

The only other English-language morning newspaper in the area is The Citizen, which was initially created by the government to challenge The Rand Daily Mail and which staunchly supports the government.

Afrikaans-language newspapers, like Beeld, are firmly pro-government, and newspapers with a predominantly black leadership, like The Sowetan and City Press, have little white following.

Broadcast news and commentary on radio and television also reflect government thinking. So, while readers of morning newspapers like The Cape Times in Cape Town or the black-circulation newspapers in Johannesburg will continue to hear an alternative voice, the shaping of opinion by authorities in and around Johannesburg will be challenged only by The Star, an evening newspaper.

Since the mid-1970s, the South African (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Rand Daily Mail's final edition.

U.S. Trade Sanctions Imposed on Nicaragua

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cent of its imports. Although most of Nicaragua's major export crops — cotton, sugar and coffee — are sold elsewhere, the embargo was nevertheless expected to have a significant effect on the country's disrupted economy, especially by depriving it of dollars for use in other international transactions.

The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, was asked on a television interview program Wednesday morning whether the sanctions might backfire because Nicaragua would be able to blame the United States for its economic problems.

"No, they're already in a mess," Mr. Regan replied. "They owe over \$5 billion. They have no way of paying it. There's no way they can lay that on us."

Mr. Regan was asked whether the effect of the sanctions would be to drive the Sandinistas even closer to the Soviet Union.

"It's difficult to see how we could drive Nicaragua any closer," Mr. Regan said. "For six years, they've been totally receptive to Soviet aid."

Nicaraguan Reaction

The political coordinator of the ruling Sandinista Front said Tuesday that the U.S. economic sanctions are designed to "conquer us by hunger." United Press International reported from Managua. The official, Bayardo Arce, was speaking in response to reports that the sanctions would be imposed.

Mr. Arce said in a nationwide television address Tuesday, "They wish to conquer us by hunger, to put us on our knees with economic difficulties, but they will never achieve this."

In Washington, a spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Embassy said, "Undoubtedly these sanctions will have a profound impact primarily on the Nicaraguan private sector that presently controls 60 percent of the economy of the country."

"This new decision of the U.S. administration is consistent with its overall strategy that seeks the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government," she said.



The Rev. Wilfred Wood

Anglicans Name A Black Bishop

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Church of England named its first black bishop Tuesday. Wilfred Wood, an assistant bishop of the London suburb of Croydon.

Father Wood, 48, was born in Barbados and is an archdeacon of Southwark, south London. He will be consecrated bishop by the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, July 25.

He said there was "nothing special" about being the first black bishop. "It is unbelievable that God should call black people to be churchwardens or priests, but not bishops," he said.

Mr. Wood said he was "very happy" to be named bishop. "I am a black man, but I am also a Christian," he said.

Three interlocked issues — growth, international trade and monetary policy — are the keys to this conference.

President Ronald Reagan and his advisers are pressing the Europeans and Japan for faster growth and a new round of trade negotiations. President François Mitterrand, however, says France cannot accept a new trade round without

coupling it to revision of the international monetary system.

There is much dissent in West Germany on these issues. Some Germans are wary of being forced to play the role of "locomotive" for world economic growth. That wariness was expressed in an interview Friday by Karl Otto Pohl, president of the German central bank.

But Wilfried Guth, co-chairman of the Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest, said in an interview Sunday that, in his view, Germany could "do better." He says it is possible now to accelerate the German economy's expansion without regenerating inflation.

West Germans were disturbed Monday by the forecast of the gov-

U.S. House Rejects a New Election in Disputed Race

Republicans Plan Walkout; Work on Budget, Other Bills May Be Slowed

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After an angry and partisan debate, the House of Representatives has voted, 229-200, to reject a Republican proposal for a special election to decide the hotly disputed House race in Indiana's eighth district.

The Republicans decided to walk out of the chamber Wednesday when Frank X. McCloskey was to be seated.

"Swear in McCloskey and we'll be gone," said a spokesman for the Republican leader, Robert Michel.

The conflict threatens to disrupt House proceedings in coming weeks and could impair President Ronald Reagan's efforts to pass a budget and other legislative initiatives. But Republicans have also vowed to use the issue in future campaigns to displace the Democrats as the majority party in the House.

The vote ran largely along party lines, but 19 Democrats, most of them Southern conservatives, joined a united Republican bloc in favoring a new election. One of the 19, Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky, told the House that "the race does appear to be tainted" and should be re-run.

A House-supervised recount showed the Democratic candidate, Mr. McCloskey, leading by a four-vote margin, the closest House race in this century. Democratic leaders insist the procedures were fair and say they will move Wednesday to seat Mr. McCloskey, who was first elected in 1982.

"Neither Frank McCloskey, nor anybody else, should be required to beat a point spread to serve in this institution," said Representative Richard J. Durbin, Democrat of Illinois.

Republicans have vowed to disrupt House proceedings in order to protest the Democrats' action. After the vote, they offered a number of motions designed to delay the proceedings and the Democrats quickly adjourned the House.

Party leaders conceded that Republican delaying tactics could hinder Mr. Reagan's legislative program, and House leaders have already had to postpone floor action on two major bills, one to authorize funds for the State Department and the other to provide foreign aid.

"It concerns me," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the assistant minority leader, "but I had little hope of anything constructive coming out of this House this year anyway."

Democrats said they regretted the closeness of the outcome, but they insisted that if they gave in to Republican pressures and called a special election, they would be encouraging the band of aggressive young conservatives who have used the issue as a partisan rallying cry for months.

"You would really be turning the place over to government-by-bullying if you did that," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the chairman of the Democratic Party Caucus.

The dispute over the Indiana race has injected an unusual level of tension and partisanship into House deliberations since Congress convened in January and the Democratic majority refused to seat Richard D. McIntyre, the Republican candidate, who led the race in initial returns.

In closing Tuesday's debate, Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader, said, "In all my years in Congress, I've never seen anything to have created such a degree of emotionalism."

The Republicans said their rage and frustration reflected an accumulation of long-festering grievances against the Democratic majority, which they accuse of arrogant and high-handed behavior.

"It goes much beyond one seat in Indiana," said Mr. Lott. "It goes to the fundamental problem about the way the House is run, to the Democrats' arrogance of power."

Democrats have controlled the House for more than 30 years, and many young Republicans have chafed under the prospect of spending their entire careers in the minority. These Republicans have argued that the only way for the Republicans to become a majority is to confront the Democrats at every turn and draw clear lines between the parties.

Republican strategists said the Indiana race gave them a good issue to use in future elections because it bolstered their argument that it was "time for a change" in the House leadership.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Democrats were not worried about the political risks of seating their candidate. In recent travels, Mr. O'Neill said, "not one damn soul asked me about the Indiana election."

The tortuous history of the Indiana race began on election night, when Mr. McCloskey appeared to have won by 72 votes. But a retabulation moved Mr. McIntyre into the lead and, when a recount by the state confirmed that result, Indiana's secretary of state, Edward Simcox, certified his fellow Republican as the winner.

However, when Mr. McIntyre arrived to take his seat at the beginning of this Congress in January, Democrats argued that the recount procedures used by the state had thrown out about 5,000 votes. They voted to seat neither candidate and to conduct a recount under the auspices of a three-member panel that included two Democrats and one Republican.

The Republicans, who had steadfastly opposed a special election, changed tactics and called for one when their candidate slipped behind.

Mr. Guth said that he favored measures to attack growth problems from the supply side — "by doing away with restrictions, doing away with impediments to growth and getting more flexibility in labor markets."

But he also saw room for the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, to pursue a more expansive monetary policy aimed at bringing down interest rates.

On the issue of international monetary revision raised by President Mitterrand, West German leaders are uniformly opposed to another Bretton Woods conference, at which fixed exchange rates were set. However, they say that the existing monetary system of floating exchange rates can be improved.

Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said in an interview that German experience within the European monetary system, which has fixed but changeable exchange rates, encouraged him to feel that the world monetary system could be improved by "introducing more stable elements."

Mr. Pohl, the central banker, says it would be a mistake to try to bring the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank into closer collaboration on lending to debtor countries.

But Mr. Guth, the private banker, says that while the two institutions have different roles to perform, the World Bank needs stronger leadership and should relate its lending to a nation's overall needs.

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Animals on Spacelab Now Scientific Tests

Continued from Page 1

HOUSTON—Scientists aboard the space shuttle Challenger got one balky experiment running Wednesday, but continued to struggle with troubles that included free-floating food and feces from animals on board.

Two foul-smelling waves of particles floated into the weightless Spacelab mounted in Challenger's cargo bay as an astronaut attempted to feed some of the 24 rats and two monkeys carried in cages.

That came a day after an experiment that had gone awry sent human urine floating through the space craft.

Space officials complained that too much attention had been focused on sanitary problems when most of the mission's scientific objectives were being met.

George Fichtl, chief scientist for Spacelab, the \$1-billion European-built laboratory, gave the mission a rating of "very high."

Mr. Fichtl said Tuesday that seven of the nine experiments activated since the mission started Monday were operating.

The crew, which consists of five scientists plus a military commander and pilot, are working in two shifts to staff the Spacelab 24 hours a day. The mission commander is Colonel Robert F. Overmyer and the pilot is Colonel Frederick D. Gregory, both of the Air Force. The scientists are Dr. Norman E. Thagard and Dr. William E. Thornton, both physicians; Don L. Lind, a physicist; Taylor G. Wang, a physicist; and Lodewijk van den Berg, a chemist.

Mr. Fichtl said the astronauts were growing electronic crystals that cannot be produced in Earth's gravity. In addition, they had sampled the atmosphere, tested a method of controlling space sickness, conducted successful tests of fluid dynamics and had taken pictures of dawn light over the planet's poles.

An experiment with a French-

built camera was disabled because it could not be extended through an airlock because the airlock door had jammed. The camera was to have photographed interstellar clouds.

But a medical experiment designed to measure the volume of urine produced in weightlessness began operating Wednesday after two days of problems. The collection system had spilled its sample into the cabin when the astronauts tried to use it.

The animals in Spacelab are in a new design of cage that is being evaluated for habitability for flights when animal experiments will be performed in orbit.

Dr. Thornton ran into trouble Tuesday when he tried to replace vitamin-loaded rat food, which apparently had dried out since it was put aboard the shuttle 48 hours before the launching Monday. When he opened a food tray, crumbled flakes floated out in a cloud into the Spacelab module.

Later, when he inspected a suspect monkey-feeding mechanism, "There was just a flood of partially eaten crumbs of pellets, bits of feces and so forth floating free," Dr. Thornton said.

Officials said the debris posed no danger to health.



Taylor G. Wang, a physicist, looks up a radio in the Spacelab to help activate the laboratory.

The Drug Trade: A Windfall for U.S. Government Seized Property, From Mansions to Rolls Royces, Is New Source of Income

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service

MIAMI—Sid Levy came to the auction planning to pay about \$750,000 for the nine-bedroom oceanfront home put on the block by the U.S. government.

But 70 minutes later, as his snakeskin boots crunched grains of windswept sand on the tiled patio beside the property's 40-foot (12.2-meter) swimming pool, Mr. Levy heard the federal auctioneer complete the countdown on the Levy's bid of \$919,000.

At the word, "Sold!" Mr. Levy's wife, Sandra, relaxed her prayerful hands clasped under her chin and embraced her husband.

"So we've bought a drug dealer's house—where else but in Miami?" Mr. Levy, a shopping center developer, said as applause abated from a crowd of unsuccessful bidders surrounding him on the patio. "I would have never dreamed about this back home in Chicago, spending \$919,000 in an afternoon auction by the side of the ocean."

Government officials said the home was confiscated when it was demonstrated in court that it had been purchased with money derived from drug operations run by Robert Sterling, who is serving a 40-year term in federal prison on a marijuana smuggling conviction.

The federal auction, once confined to backwater military bases and office buildings, has moved into the mansions of millionaires along Florida's Gold Coast as the properties of drug

traffickers are sold off to satisfy income tax liens and court judgments.

"The number of exclusive properties we are asked to handle has mushroomed in recent years," said B.C. Maltby, regional director of

'So far we've been getting competitive market-value bids on what we've put up.'

the disposal division of the General Services Administration.

"But it's fairly easy for us to market them," he said. "It attracts a lot more glamorous market than selling off a coal gasification plant."

An auction team from his agency, which manages federal property, is selling off 10 properties on this trip and plans to dispose of 15 more this summer, said H. Howard DeVane, a government real estate specialist. There will also be sales of personal items ranging from jewelry to Rolls-Royces, seized from major drug dealers.

"So far we've been getting good, competitive market-value bids on what we've put up," Mr. DeVane said.

Real estate agents in the area said the market value of the property Mr. Levy bought, situated in the exclusive Golden Beach section above Miami Beach, was about \$1 million.

The auctioneers also sold a home in Fort Lauderdale for \$1.5 million and one in Vero Beach for \$1.4 million.

"The money isn't much compared to some of the government properties we routinely sell off," said John Connolly, the agency's chief national auctioneer. "Just two weeks ago I sold 400 acres (161.9 hectares) at an air force base for \$45 million in 30 minutes. But an auction like the one today makes me feel good because we're taking it away from the bad guys."

The Golden Beach house, like other property auctioned off by Mr. Connolly's team, was seized under a federal racketeering law that provides for forfeiture of personal property if an individual is convicted of conspiring to commit a number of crimes.

"It's a great thing because it really gets these folks' attention," Mr. Maltby said in a telephone interview from his Atlanta office. "Not only do they wind up in jail, but when they get out, they don't have a home to go to."

A separate division of the General Services Administration handles the sales of airplanes, cars and boats seized in this way.

"A lot of the law enforcement agencies convert this property to their own use to combat other drug traffickers," Mr. Maltby said. "Why send an undercover agent out in a government-issued Ford to hobnob with cocaine dealers when a Rolls-Royce will help him fit into the scene?"

Senate Votes Preliminary Approval Of Reagan Budget Package, 50-49

By Jonathan Fierbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Republican-controlled Senate has narrowly approved the White House budget package, giving a symbolic victory to President Ronald Reagan as he left for the economic summit meeting in Bonn.

The package is still open to amendment, and it became clear Tuesday that to win final Senate approval it would have to be changed significantly.

Tuesday's Senate vote of 50-49 dimmed a week of lobbying by the majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who wanted to give the compromise budget some momentum by beginning the debate with a yes vote on the package as a whole.

Two Republicans voted against the package while four others voted for it after negotiations with Mr. Dole.

"We proved we could keep the Republican majority together," Mr. Dole said after the vote. "And we consider this to be very important in setting the parameters of where we want to go. We want \$300 billion in deficit reduction."

Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee, said, "It seems to me this is a major vote, a blueprint."

The budget plan, which allows increases in the military budget while cutting and eliminating many domestic programs, is intended to cut the deficit by \$32 billion in 1986 and by nearly \$300 billion over three years. The deficit, which

is now more than \$200 billion, would be cut to around \$100 billion in 1988, based on the optimistic economic projections of the Reagan administration.

The next major test for the budget package is expected to be a vote on an amendment to reject a key element, a limit on the cost-of-living increase for Social Security recipients.

[Mr. Dole conceded Wednesday that he expected the Senate to remove limits on Social Security benefit increases from the compromise budget plan, The Associated Press reported.]

"I'm a realist; I know we're going to be wounded a few times," Mr. Dole said.

To get the votes he needed Tuesday, Mr. Dole agreed to some modest changes in the package, including dropping the proposal to phase out the Rural Electrification Administration. This was critical in getting the vote of Senator Mark

Andrews, a North Dakota Republican and longtime backer of the agency, which provides low-cost power and telephone service in rural areas.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, won restoration of funds for programs for the handicapped, including educational and vocational rehabilitation.

Mr. Dole has also promised several Republicans that they would get to offer amendments themselves to reject some of the cuts, including the one for Social Security. Mr. Dole said Tuesday evening that he would probably offer such an amendment in the name of two Republicans, Senators Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York and Paula Hawkins of Florida.

Under the rules for the debate of the Budget Resolution in the Senate, even if the overall package is approved on this first vote, it is still open for amendments.



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Motley Leaves Post as U.S. Latin Adviser

Continued from Page 1

WASHINGTON—Langhorne A. Motley, a central figure in shaping Reagan administration policy in Central America, has resigned as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs to return to the private business.

President Ronald Reagan nominated Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs, to replace Mr. Motley.

Officials at several levels said Tuesday that Mr. Motley's departure after two years does not signal any policy shifts. Mr. Motley, 47, was the architect of the October 1983 invasion of Grenada and is credited with a major role in negotiating with Congress on policy toward El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Mr. Motley said he had told Secretary of State George F. Shultz he wanted to leave about four months ago "for personal financial reasons" and that Mr. Shultz asked him to stay through votes in Congress last week and until a successor could be confirmed.

Mr. Motley is known to have clashed with hard-liners in the White House over some of Mr. Reagan's tougher speeches, arguing



Langhorne A. Motley

that a more conciliatory line would be better accepted in Congress. But he said he had "no great disagreement" with those officials and did not blame them for last week's defeat by two votes in the House of a modified administration approach to Nicaragua.

Mr. Motley, who was a land developer in Alaska before he was named ambassador to Brazil in 1981, said he planned to return to Alaska as a businessman. He acknowledged that "there is talk of me running for governor" but would say only that he intended "to play an active yet undetermined role" in Alaskan politics.

Mr. Abrams, 37, has been chief of the human rights bureau for three and a half years, and previously headed the office responsible for the United Nations and other international organizations.

He was head of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action while attending Harvard University in the late 1960s, but later went to work for conservative Senate Democrats such as the late Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York.

Albert Maltz, Screenwriter, One of Hollywood 10, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Albert Maltz, 76, an Academy Award-winning screenwriter and one of 10 Hollywood figures imprisoned in 1950 and blacklisted by the movie industry for refusing to answer questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, died Friday in Los Angeles of complications resulting from shingles.

Mr. Maltz won Oscars for two documentaries, "The Defeat of the German Armies Near Moscow," in 1942 and "The House I Live In" in 1945. His most notable pictures were "This Gun for Hire" in 1942, "Destination Tokyo" in 1944, "Friede der Marines" in 1945, and "The Naked City" in 1948.

Other Deaths: Sir Max Aitken, 75, former owner of Britain's Express Newspapers and a World War II fighter ace, Tuesday in London.

Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan, 83, a Boston University economics professor who was influential in international economics and who

coined the term "underdeveloped countries," Sunday in Boston after a heart attack.

Cyrus A. Dolph 34, 78, a retired army major general who commanded the first U.S. troops to enter Paris during World War II, Monday in Matthews, Virginia.

Nak van der Merwe, 64, the South African minister of Health and Welfare, Friday in Bloemfontein.

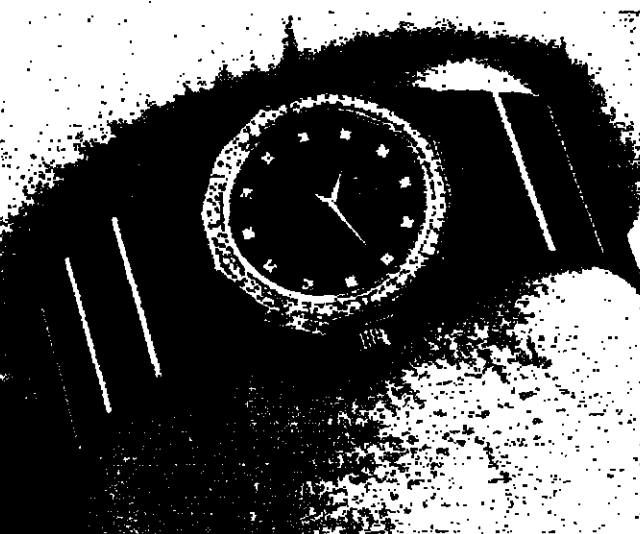
Irving Peter Pfann, 79, a reporter, editor and journalism professor in Chicago, Thursday in Javes, Spain.

1,300 British Miners Strike

Reuters

SOUTH KIRBY, England—More than 1,300 miners went on strike Tuesday to support four colleagues who were dismissed for harassing those who worked through the year-long strike that ended in March, the National Coal Board said.

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New York City Refinancing Debt Backed by U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—New York City will refinance virtually all of its federally guaranteed debt next month, bringing to a close a chapter of the municipal fiscal crisis of the 1970s, city officials announced Monday.

Under the plan, \$555 million in federally guaranteed debt will be replaced by regular city bonds at lower interest rates and payable over a longer period. The federally backed bonds were issued at a time when the city was unable to sell bonds on its own credit because of its shaky finances.

This refinancing, budget officials said Monday, will reduce the city's borrowing costs during the next two years by \$200 million, thereby freeing funds for other programs and for what Mayor Edward I. Koch called a continuation of the "good news" of his budgets in recent years.

Repayment of the last of the federal loan guarantees would trigger a series of changes under state law, including the expiration of \$450

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Hussein Says Peace Effort Remains Alive

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan has declared that efforts to convene a meeting between U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation were continuing.

He also said that Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United States were exploring suggestions for reviving the stalled peace process.

"As far as I'm concerned, the door has not been totally closed," Hussein said.

Hussein gave his assessment in an interview Monday evening at Nadwa Palace. It was his first interview since Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, left Jordan on Saturday.

He declined to rule out direct talks between Israel and a joint

Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, provided they involve an international peace conference — a concept that the United States and Israel have opposed.

"Direct talks will occur when we — Jordan and the PLO and other parties to the conflict — are engaged in a peace process that is blessed by an international conference," the king said.

The U.S. State Department said that Mr. Murphy's two-week tour of the Middle East had failed to produce an agreement that could bring about direct talks between Israel and Jordan.

But Hussein said that Mr. Murphy's two recent visits to Amman had helped Americans, Jordanians and Palestinians to "clarify" their positions and better appreciate other parties' views.

"We're still in a give-and-take process," the king said.

Despite the objections of the United States and Israel to an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Hussein asserted that such a conference was the "most appropriate and credible" forum.

The king said he hoped to persuade Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the virtues of such a conference when Mr. Shultz visits Jordan in mid-May after a trip to Israel.

Officials in Washington said that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, had ruled out for the moment any explicit endorsement of the UN Security Council Resolution 242 unless the PLO was assured that it would attend an international peace conference as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in exchange for peace and recognition of its statehood.

Mr. Arafat was also said to have rejected Mr. Murphy's suggestion, presented through Arab intermediaries, that he draft a list of Palestinians not well known as PLO members to represent the organization in such a joint delegation in talks with Washington.

Hussein declined to comment on the substance of his discussions with Mr. Arafat. But other Arab officials rejected reports that Mr. Arafat was refusing to consider the issue of PLO representation at a possible meeting with Americans.

The United States has repeatedly refused to recognize or meet officially with the PLO unless it explicitly accepts Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist. Israel has ruled out talks with PLO officials.

Hussein reiterated his view that the accord that he and Mr. Arafat signed on Feb. 11, which outlines the framework for a joint bid for peace, implicitly recognizes the resolution and Israel's right to exist. The king, as he has in the past, urged the United States to reward what he sees as a historic shift in PLO policy that has committed the organization to a negotiated peace with Israel.

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres says Israel's decision to withdraw its troops from Lebanon three years after the invasion signaled a return to its "values as a nation."

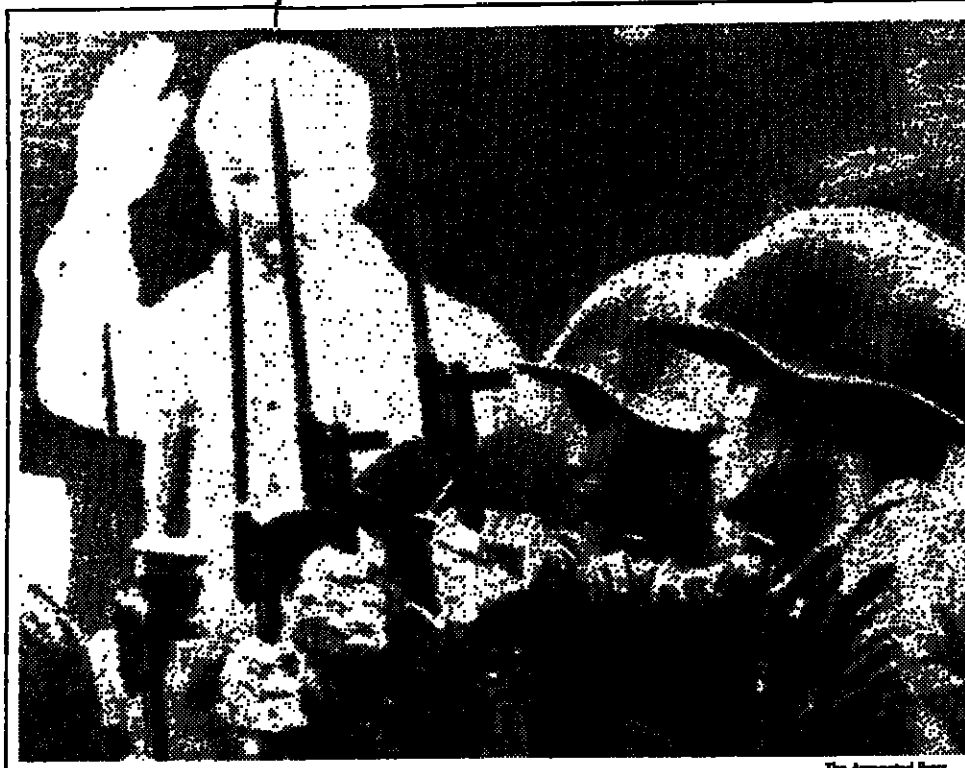
"We re-established our national consensus on our defense policy," the prime minister said Tuesday in an interview. "I can say it in a few words: Go to war when you don't have a choice; make peace when you have a choice."

"We have returned to our values as a nation, as a people, a nation that has principles," he continued. "This is the most important consequence of our decision."

Mr. Peres's implied criticism of the decision of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government to invade Lebanon came after he had declined throughout the interview to discuss the appropriateness of the action.

"My job is to worry about the future history of Israel," the prime minister said.

Mr. Peres also refused to pass judgment on President Ronald Reagan's plan to visit a war cemetery in West Germany whose dead include members of the SS, Hitler's elite force that played a key role in the murder of six million Jews.



ANNIVERSARY PARADE — Vietnamese troops marched Tuesday in Ho Chi Minh City to commemorate the 10th anniversary of North Vietnam's takeover of Saigon, as the city was known before 1976. In the background is a poster of Ho Chi Minh.

Protesters In 2 Polish Cities Back Solidarity

United Press International

WARSAW — Riot police used tear gas and batons to break up pro-Solidarity protests on May Day in the Gdansk seaport and thousands staged another union demonstration in Warsaw that ended peacefully.

Sources in Gdansk said riot police clashed with a group of about 500 demonstrators chanting "Solidarity, Solidarity" and fired tear gas and clubbed them with riot sticks when they interrupted an official May Day parade in the city. Dozens were arrested, the sources said.

In Warsaw more than 10,000 people marched from the church of the pro-Solidarity priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by secret police in October, toward the city's Huta Warszawa steel works carrying a red and white banner saying "Solidarity is alive" and chanting "Free political prisoners."

The protest ended peacefully after a militant Solidarity adviser, Jacek Kuron, who joined the marchers negotiated with riot police and agreed to disperse the crowd, but several people were arrested.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that the police had detained Mr. Kuron and another Solidarity activist, Seweryn Jaworski, who took part in the Warsaw protest. It was not clear whether they would be formally arrested and charged.

Sources in Gdansk said the founder of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, was surrounded by riot police and prevented from joining protest marches in the city. Crowds including uniformed soldiers cheered Mr. Walesa as he was escorted home with chants of "We are with you Lech and we will win," the sources said.

"It is a shame that we are divided so brutally," Mr. Walesa said.

Underground Solidarity called for the anti-government demonstrations to coincide with official May Day ceremonies to demand wage compensation for recently introduced price increases of 10 to 14 percent and the release of more than 100 political prisoners.

For the official celebrations, Warsaw was festooned with thousands of red and white national flags paired with the Red Flag. Workers were taken by bus to the city's central Gdansk Square to hear a 24-gun salute and speech by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

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Peres Says Israeli Withdrawal Reaffirmed 'Values'

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres says Israel's decision to withdraw its troops from Lebanon three years after the invasion signaled a return to its "values as a nation."

"We re-established our national consensus on our defense policy," the prime minister said Tuesday in an interview. "I can say it in a few words: Go to war when you don't have a choice; make peace when you have a choice."

"We have returned to our values as a nation, as a people, a nation that has principles," he continued. "This is the most important consequence of our decision."

Mr. Peres's implied criticism of the decision of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government to invade Lebanon came after he had declined throughout the interview to discuss the appropriateness of the action.

"My job is to worry about the future history of Israel," the prime minister said.

Mr. Peres also refused to pass judgment on President Ronald Reagan's plan to visit a war cemetery in West Germany whose dead include members of the SS, Hitler's elite force that played a key role in the murder of six million Jews.

"A friend is a friend; a mistake is a mistake," Mr. Peres said. "When a friend makes a mistake, it is still a friend. And a friend is still a friend. Mr. Reagan remains a friend, but I haven't changed my view: I regret this decision."

The Israeli leader was less charitable to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who invited Mr. Reagan to the Bitburg cemetery and has rejected appeals to alter the program.

"Kohl really committed a very grave mistake," Mr. Peres said. "He should, as chancellor of Germany, be the most sensitive person when it comes to the depth of the moral call of history."

In discussing the withdrawal from Lebanon, which is to be completed in early June, Mr. Peres warned Syria against taking military advantage of Israel's pullout from the Bekaa Valley, where Syrian and Israeli troops have been

facing each other for three years. He also said that Israel would take action if Syria tried to incite anti-Israeli forces in Lebanon to threaten his country's northern border.

"If Assad gets us into trouble, he'll be in trouble," Mr. Peres said of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. He contradicted the view here that Israel had sent such a warning to Syria by using the United States as an intermediary. "We don't feel the need to send a message," he said.

"They know," Mr. Peres said Israel was ready to coexist peacefully with all Lebanese communities, but said that he could not appeal to Lebanon's national government for improved relations. "All Lebanon is made up of local forces," he said. "There is no national force."

Israel's hope for peace along the border is no longer based on the creation of a Lebanese force under Israeli control, he said, but on the recognition by the various border communities that their interests are best served by resisting any attempts to use their territory for anti-Israeli actions.

"Israel will defend herself in any way that is necessary," Mr. Peres said. "The option to keep Lebanon completely free from our intervention is vested in their behavior."

U.S., Encouraged by Austerity Plan, To Give Israel \$1.5 Billion More in Aid

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in response to an urgent request from Prime Minister Shimon Peres, has decided in principle to grant Israel \$1.5 billion more in economic aid, U.S. officials said.

The officials said that Egypt would receive an additional \$300 million in aid and that the decisions may be announced formally in a couple of days.

Israel, which had an annual inflation rate of more than 1,000 percent in 1984, has made some fiscal

changes at the urging of the United States. The Reagan administration had said it would not grant additional aid to Israel until it began a substantial austerity program.

U.S. officials said the administration decided to increase aid to Israel after Mr. Peres sent a letter last week to Secretary of State George P. Shultz outlining steps to improve the economy.

The \$1.5 billion in supplemental aid described Tuesday would be divided between the 1985 and 1986 fiscal years, bringing the total of U.S. aid to Israel to \$7.1 billion for the two years.

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In Moscow, Rainy March For May Day

MOSCOW — Thousands of Muscovites carrying banners and posters in pouring rain marched Wednesday through Red Square for the traditional May Day parade.

As the Kremlin chimed struck, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and the rest of the Politburo filed onto the reviewing stand above the Lenin Mausoleum. They were greeted with loud cheers.

Not far away, among foreign diplomats stood Ronald F. Reagan, son of the U.S. president, who was on his first visit to the Soviet Union. He said he was impressed by the size of the parade and was enjoying his stay.

Several of the parade posters bore anti-American slogans and graphics. One said, "The arms race unleashed by the U.S.A. and its NATO allies is a threat to European peace," and showed a map of Europe with a U.S. cruise missile looming overhead.

Fewer portraits of Mr. Gorbachev were in evidence than of his predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko, at last year's parade. A few photographs showed him visiting factories and workers, and slogans proclaimed his drive to revitalize the economy.



Marchers in Red Square hold portraits of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, right, and other leaders.

U.S. Carriers to Spend Less Time Overseas

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy plans to cut the amount of time aircraft carriers, the most visible sign of American naval power, sail in foreign waters in an effort to reduce the strain on crews and to save money, according to Defense Department and congressional officials.

Slumping morale of crews, many of whom have been spending 70 percent of their time away from their families, was the main reason for the cutback in deployment.

Terror Raids on Pershing-2s Feared

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has warned Congress that Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany are "extremely vulnerable" to terrorist attacks and need to be fortified.

For the first time since delivery of the medium-range missiles began 17 months ago, the army, in a letter April 19, asked Congress for money to begin a four-stage project that would eventually secure the missiles in concrete sheds behind camouflage fences.

An army spokesman said Tuesday that concern was prompted by a security review after a fire in January that killed three soldiers in a Pershing-2 training exercise near Heilbronn.

"Without this project, security at

the four Pershing sites in Germany will continue to be seriously impaired as the missiles will remain extremely vulnerable to terrorist action and demonstrator interest will remain high," the army said in a request for the first \$1.8-million installment on the security project.

Army and congressional sources stressed Tuesday that the nuclear warheads to arm the missiles were already stored separately in concrete bunkers. But they said the Pershing's truck-like launching pads, the missiles themselves and their fuel were exposed and would be, in the words of the army's letter, "a potentially lucrative target for terrorists."

In interviews Tuesday, Senator Mack Mattingly, a Georgia Republican who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, and Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee, the senior Democrat on the subcommittee, said they would support the army's request.

While the army has deployed its Pershing missiles at facilities of World War II vintage near West German cities, the air force designed new installations in England at more isolated locations for the cruise missiles.

On a visit last year to the Camp Red Leg Pershing installation, near Heilbronn, the subcommittee staff reported watching a hang-glider enthusiast sailing overhead within 200 yards (180 meters) of the base perimeter fence. At the Wiley Barracks site near Nien Ulm, the report said, a popular local walking path adjoined the base fence.

An army spokesman, Major Don Maple, said Tuesday that the army and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had had security improvements in the works for some time but that they were hindered by the location of their bases near population centers.

"If we could have started with a blank piece of paper" when the Pershings were installed, he said, "maybe things would have been different."

Major Maple said that after the fire in January, which investigators attributed to an accidental burst of static electricity, the army began a "very thorough" review of security at all of the Pershing bases.

He said the immediate concern was to remove the missiles from public view. The army letters said the fact that the missiles were visible behind rows of cyclone fencing and "concertina" wire made the weapons vulnerable to small-arms fire and served as a magnet for protesters.

In a report sent Tuesday to Congress, the army said it has already moved in large semitrailers loaded with bridge-building material and had surrounded the missiles "to visually obscure and reduce vulnerability of the missiles on the sites."

The report said the next step, for which the money was requested, would be to build protective fencing and concrete security barriers at four bases in West Germany, to fully obscure the missiles from public view and protect them from small-arms fire.

HUNGARY A CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



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Keynote Address:
Mr. Jozsef Marja, Deputy Prime Minister
The Economic Outlook
Professor Jozsef Bogdár, Director, Institute of World Economics
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Foreign Trade
Mr. István Torók, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
The Five Year Plan
Dr. János Hóds, Secretary of State, National Planning Board
Afternoon Address
Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
Investment Incentives and Tax Free Zones
Dr. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance
Banquet
Mr. Sándor Damcsák, General Manager, Hungarian Foreign
Trading Bank

JUNE 14

The Banking System
Mr. János Felkete, First Deputy President, National Bank of
Hungary
Western Banking and Hungary
Mr. Gabriel Eichler, Vice President and General Manager,
Bank of America N.T., Vienna
Industrial Outlook
Mr. Ferenc Horváth, Secretary of State for Industry
Panel of Hungarian Industrialists
Afternoon Address
Professor Richard Portes, Director, Centre for Economic Policy
Research, London
Mr. László Borbély, Director General, Department for
International Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance
Panel of Foreign Companies
Moderator: Mr. Tamas Beck, President, Hungarian Chamber of
Commerce

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference will be held at the Atrium Hyatt Hotel on June 13 and 14. A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details please contact the hotel directly.

Atrium Hyatt Hotel, Mr. T. Tajthy, Roosevelt Sq. 2, Budapest 1051. Tel: (36-1) 187836. Telex: 22-4954.

The fee for the conference is \$595 or the equivalent in a convertible currency. This includes dinner June 12, cocktails, lunches, documentation and simultaneous Hungarian-English-French-German translation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation postmarked on or before May 30. Cancellations after that date will be charged the full fee.

The conference was organized in association with Interpress in Budapest and G. Arnold Teesing & V. in Amsterdam. Mailer, The Hungarian airline, is the official carrier for the conference.

REGISTRATION FORM

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JPK 101/50

Role of SS Soldiers at Bitburg Lies Buried With Them

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The lush springtime grass in the trim cemetery of Bitburg covers a multitude of mysteries.

Ever since President Ronald Reagan said he would lay a wreath there next Sunday, attention has focused on the identity of the 2,000 soldiers lying there, including 49 soldiers of the Waffen SS, the combat arm of Hitler's elite guard.

Asked whether the president would add to his visit a stop in the town of Remagen, where U.S. forces crossed the Rhine in World War II, a West German spokesman said Tuesday there was "no change in the program."

On Monday, the government's principal spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said Jewish organizations had proposed a stop in Remagen to mollify resistance to the Bitburg visit.

Divisions of the Waffen SS fought fiercely in World War II. They also left a trail of atrocities, including the killing of Jews in the Soviet Union and the massacre of other civilians in places like Boves, in northern Italy, and Oradour-sur-Glane, in central France.

Mayor Theo Hallet of Bitburg, a town of 12,500 people, has refused to discuss the identity of those buried in the cemetery. But at least 200 soldiers, including 10 of the Waffen SS, bear names of possible Slavic origin.

Although it is probably not possible to trace their actions throughout the war, a West German group that assembled the graves has revealed that the SS soldiers belonged to the 2d SS Panzer Division and the 10th SS Panzer Division. U.S. officials have said that two or three soldiers belonged to the 1st SS Panzer Division.

The 2d Division fought in Poland and in the Soviet Union before being moved to occupied France in 1943 to be outfitted and brought back to strength.

By that time, attrition had exhausted the reservoir of young people for the Waffen SS, once an all-volunteer force. More and more people were drafted, not only in Germany, but in occupied areas of Eastern Europe.

Historians note that the Waffen SS became an international entity, with soldiers from the Netherlands, Scandinavia, France, the Baltic countries and the Soviet Union.

At first, the foreigners were gathered in units of their own, like the Galician Division, which consisted mainly of Ukrainians. As the war dragged on, continued shuffling saw many foreigners scattered among Germans. Graves of SS men in Bitburg carry names like Kolmar Chrenko, Emil Jakubetz, Bonifas Dolinski and Georg Zaske.

A historian at West Germany's military archives, in Freiburg, said that, after the Allied landing in Normandy in June 1944, the 2d Division, with perhaps 12,000 men instead of the full complement of 14,000, was ordered north from southwest France to help stem the Allied advance.

On the way north, there were killings. In Tulle, in the Auvergne mountains, 99 villagers were hanged; in Oradour-sur-Glane, a company of the division's 4th Regiment burned and shot the entire population, 642 men, women and children, in revenge for the killing of an officer.

As the Allies broke out of the Normandy beaches, the 2d Division pulled back, with heavy losses, first to the area around Mons, in Belgium, and later, into the Ardennes, astride Germany's border with Luxembourg and Belgium. There, in late 1944 and early 1945, most of the SS soldiers now buried in Bitburg died.

Historians say that the soldiers of the 10th Division, which was then near Mulhouse, in Alsace, must have been remnants separated from their division and attached to the 2d.

Among people who saw the Waffen SS divisions in action in Eastern Europe, including Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi-hunter, the non-German soldiers had a reputation for ruthlessness.

Though some SS soldiers in Bitburg may have been East Europeans, historians point out that others with Slavic-sounding names may have been descendants of workers who came to Germany in the 19th century to work in coal mines and steel mills.

Indeed, some of Bitburg's dead seem not to have been soldiers at all. And there is speculation about their origin, their identity, the routes they may have taken to reach the tiny town, and their activities in the war.

At least five soldiers, buried on a

slope behind the cemetery's gray memorial, bear the word "Hiwi" before the name: Hiwi Milan Ivanowitsch, Hiwi Alexander Igna Hotziew and Hiwi Astutin Buchner, to name a few.

Early in the war, when Germany's armies fanned out across Eastern Europe, local people were conscripted as auxiliaries — "Hilfswillige," or "Hiwis" — to fill jobs as drivers, laborers and craftsmen.

Some were conscripted into forces linked to the SS that oversaw concentration camps, and were sent to Trawniki, near Lublin, Poland, for training.

By 1943, as the extermination of Eastern European Jews advanced, fewer of these people were needed, and they shifted to fighting units.

Later, with the regrouping of SS divisions, many of the Eastern Europeans who had earned reputations as concentration camp personnel were moved to the Western front. Some may lie in Bitburg.

Jewish organizations in several countries called Tuesday for protest demonstrations Sunday at the cemetery.

In Brussels, the Union of European Jewish Students said it expected as many as 500 demonstrators from 21 countries to gather at Bitburg.

In Jerusalem, Kalman Sulzlik, vice president of the World Jewish Congress, said demonstrators would seek to prevent President Reagan from entering the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where more than 50,000 persons died, if his schedule still called for a visit to Bitburg later in the day.

Jewish leaders in Bonn are concerned that the controversy over President Reagan's trip is unleashing anti-Jewish feeling.

Michael Arnon, a leader of Düsseldorf's Jewish community, said anonymous pamphlets circulated



Some SS graves at Bitburg bear non-Germanic names.

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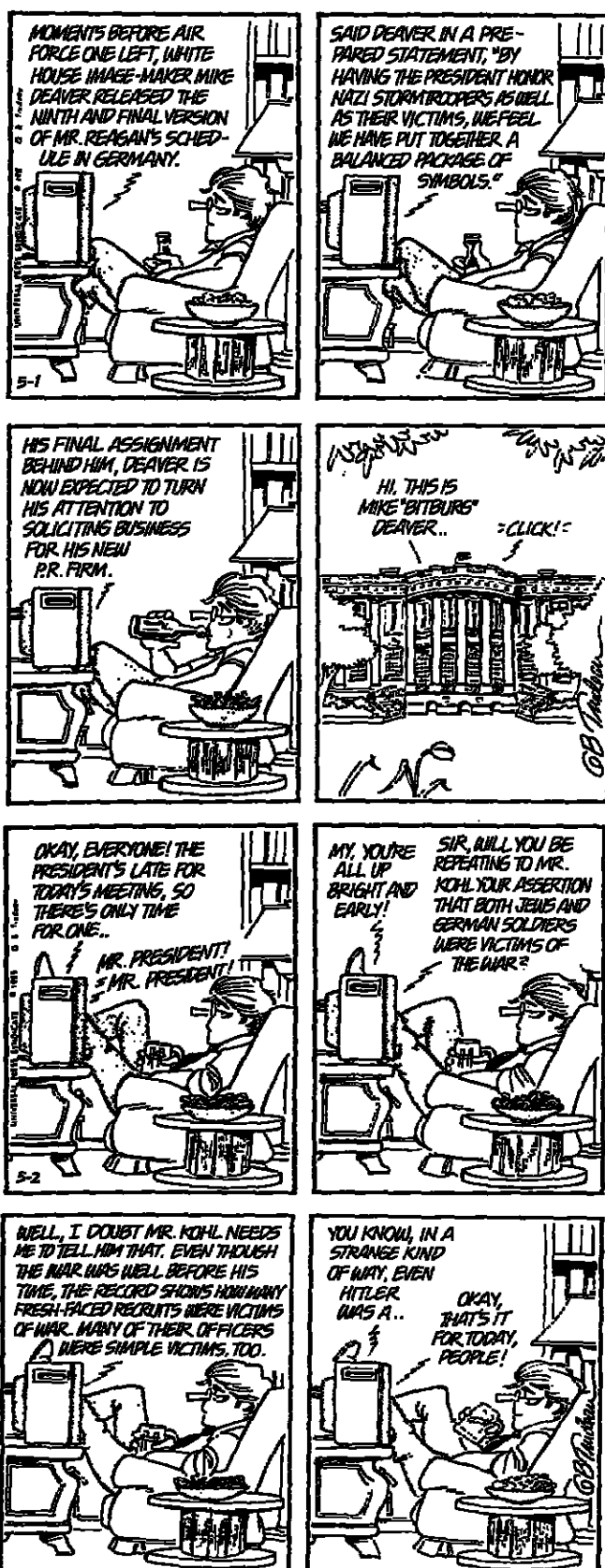
The Associated Press

SYDNEY — News Corp., owned by Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher, will build a multimillion-dollar international media center and hotel in Beijing, the company has announced.

The announcement Tuesday, carried in Mr. Murdoch's national newspaper, The Australian, said the development would cost 40 million U.S. dollars, would be completed by 1987 and would be a joint project with the Chinese government. A 24-story color television center for China Central Television will be part of the project.

The complex will have 300 hotel rooms for tourists and others and 100 apartments to be rented as offices and residences, the newspaper said, as well as television studios, video editing facilities and communications equipment for international print and electronic media.

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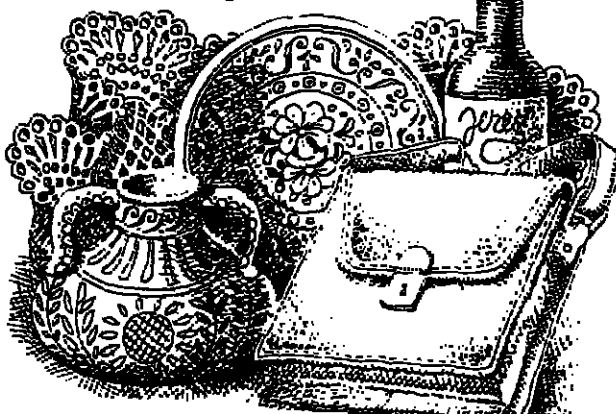
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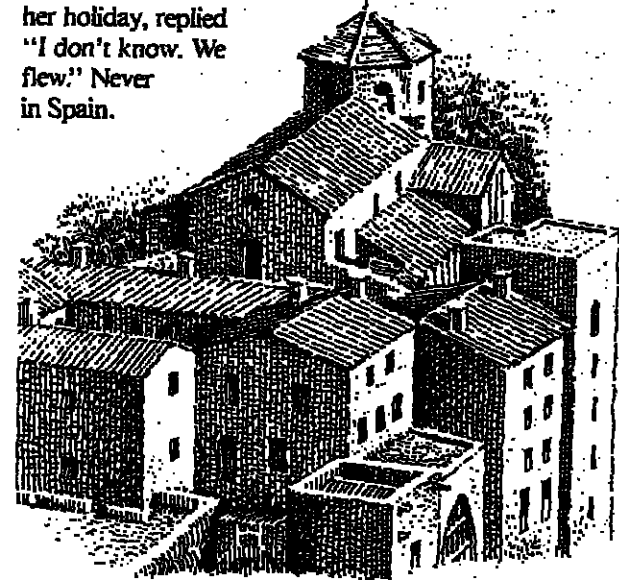
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The Hungry and the Broke

East Europe's Warsaw Pact has sworn brotherhood for another 30 years. The biggest Western countries will do the same this week without putting a date on it. In between, the nonaligned countries of Asia and Africa have celebrated the movement they started in Bandung 30 years ago. Their declaration was reported in small print, but parts of it merit close attention at this week's summit of the seven richest nations.

The Third World has two main problems: famine and debt. They need to be coped with separately. The hungrier require more generous and imaginative programs originating from the richer countries. There are useful new schemes under discussion, including proposals for expanding the World Bank's ability to lend on concessional terms, and President François Mitterrand's ideas for an early information system about approaching famines, a better organized transport system to ship emergency food, and more support for indigenous food production in the afflicted areas.

For many problem countries, however, the right approach is not through public aid and compassion — pity is a cloying sentiment — but through the market. Increasingly, the big debtors are, or intend to be, market-type business centers. The solution to their problems is through the private capital market. They have been hamstringing in recent years because of high interest rates on their massive debt. At present about a fifth of their sparse savings has to flow out to service their debt to the rich countries, instead of being ploughed back into investment at home. With interest rates high and

unpredictable, proposals to put a cap on the rates payable by these countries on new loans makes sense. Sudden rises in market rates would be carried forward to future years instead of inflicting an immediate new burden, as happens at present.

The major need, however, is to revive private direct investment, on an equity basis, in the nascent industries of these countries. Then, foreign debt obligations will depend on the success of the project rather than on the gyrations of the world money markets. Fixed debt charges will fall. The proposal for a World Bank guarantee scheme to protect private investment against political and commercial risks in indebted nations should be acted upon. Such proposals can help, but the debt problem is going to be with us long.

There are only two windows through which lasting relief can flow. The industrialized countries need to ensure a higher growth of world trade, so that the indebted poor can earn more. And the debtors need to reduce their inflationary excesses and provide conditions to allow private capital to flow into them more safely.

Economic sanity begins at home. The highly indebted countries, instead of reviling the IMF for pushing them into unpopular austerity programs, should recall that it is much easier to deal with poverty and sickness if they can reduce inflation levels and concentrate their public spending on rational economic programs.

The Bandung countries are right to stress their problems. But you cannot help people who do not help themselves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Talking Sense in Bonn

As President Reagan goes to West Germany for the annual conference on the world's economy, his administration's views seem to be changing. In his first term, the United States did not see the need to pay much attention to international trade and growth. It assumed that American prosperity would keep rising comfortably, thanks to the Reagan tax cuts, and would draw the other countries along with its own momentum. But now there is a gigantic American trade deficit, accompanied by warnings of an U.S. economic slowdown.

The United States is becoming more receptive than at any time in the past four years to the idea of working cooperatively with the other large industrial democracies — the six that will also be represented at Bonn. Earlier this month Secretary of State George P. Shultz drew the connection between this country's internal budget deficit and its unbalanced foreign trade. Then Secretary of the Treasury James A. Baker 3d proposed a conference on the international monetary system — a subject that the United States had been avoiding because it did not wish to get drawn into arguments about the relationship of the budget deficit to the sky-high exchange rate of the dollar. America now acknowledges that distortions run from its economy to the economies of its major trading partners.

What are the other industrial countries' re-

sponsibilities? Just as the United States has to get its trade surplus under control, Japan has to get its trade surplus under control. There, too, progress is coming slowly. Europe's growth rates depend on exports to the United States.

As the American economy decelerates, Europeans — and especially the Germans, whose economy is the European powerhouse — need to find other ways to keep their own expansion going. Many Europeans understand that they are too dependent on a temporary export boom across the Atlantic, but have not looked for other ways to keep their engines running.

The past three of these annual summit conferences have been only modestly useful. They all gave great emphasis to the push for lower inflation, which was an important contribution. They also gave great attention to unemployment, with very mixed results — lower unemployment here since 1982, but steadily higher unemployment in Europe. These conferences never got much further into the management of the highly complex system of money and trade that the industrial powers share, because the Americans were convinced that everything was fine and nothing needed to be done. Now, among the Americans, second thoughts are becoming audible.

That makes possible at least the beginnings of serious conversations at Bonn.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Lebanon: Nation of Mini-States

With the routing of Maronite Christians from their coastal strongholds in southern Lebanon, the "cantonization" of that war-ravaged country is taking place. Even the facade of a viable central government is crumbling. The nation is being carved into religious mini-states. Lebanon's fate still depends in large measure on its two rival neighbors, Syria and Israel. Since neither has much stomach for the actual partition of Lebanon, having been burned in trying, they exercise control through shifting alliances with factions.

Israel's game plan now that it is withdrawing its army is to count on Christian forces to help protect its northern border from shelling and guerrilla raids. Syria's position is trickier. On the surface, it might seem that President Hafez al-Assad would rejoice in the ascendancy of fundamentalist Shiites in Lebanese politics. They are, after all, influenced by Iran, which is supposed to be Syria's ally. But Mr. Assad opposes whatever faction seems to hold the upper hand. Furthermore, his flirtation with Islamic fundamentalism begins only outside Syria's borders. Inside, Mr. Assad worries about the Moslem Brotherhood.

Israel made the mistake of uniting many Moslem groups against it when it invaded

Lebanon almost three years ago. The southern Shiites, for example, were considered friendly as they burned in resentment toward the overbearing presence of Palestinian refugees. Now they are the most voracious foes of Israel. But if more and more Palestinians try to return to areas evacuated by Israeli troops, friction between these two groups will rise again. Likewise, the Druze and Sunni communities have their own agendas.

If the present de facto "cantonization" of Lebanon ever reaches the stage where there are attempts to legalize it, there will be fresh trouble. All communal groups have claims against one another; but the Maronites have vowed to overcome arrangements which give the Christians the presidency, a 6-to-5 advantage in the legislature and the command of the army. This may have reflected the demographics of 1943, but not today's demographics.

A loose confederation of communal states hardly reflects the heady dreams that once inspired thoughts of Lebanese nationhood. But if there is one Lebanese characteristic, it is the ability to adapt and, by adapting, to survive. For the beleaguered Christians, survival in an Islamic world may mean exchanging national leadership for an administrative arrangement offering communal security.

— The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR MAY 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Laborers Rally in Hyde Park

LONDON — A gathering of 25,000 international labor demonstrators marked the May Day celebrations in Hyde Park. The demonstration, the "Standard" says, was of a more imposing character than has ever been witnessed in England. Many nations were represented. Mr. Victor Grayson made his usual violent speech. He said this next summer, unless the Government made some move to provide for the unemployed, he had determined to take the unemployed of London to the gates of the House of Commons. It was no use talking kindly to the House of Commons. One might as well read the Scriptures to a cabhorse. At the close of proceedings resolutions were passed of a Socialistic character.

1935: Soviet Parade Features Military

MOSCOW — May Day, which had been observed in Soviet Russia hitherto as the occasion of a demonstration against "capitalism and imperialism," took the form of one of the most formidable military parades witnessed since the World War. The troops, with all the accoutrements of modern warfare, marched first, in perfect order and with a martial air that Czarist Russia never knew. At the head of this army of 30,000 soldiers rode a detachment of the motorcycle corps. There followed 300 tanks and as many armored cars, together with an array of military trucks. Overhead flew 750 planes. The military parade was followed by the civilian cortege. Banners and huge portraits of Lenin and Stalin headed every section.

No Quick Reforms Are Likely After Bonn

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There really is no mystery about the right course for the leaders at the Bonn economic summit to take: It has been carefully blueprinted by the professional, international civil-service staffs of the International Monetary Fund here in Washington, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

It would be a "package deal" — so labeled by OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye — involving a three-way bargain: The United States would sharply cut its budget deficit, thereby reducing interest rates and the overvalued dollar; Europe would attempt to stimulate its rate of growth and shave an appalling high rate of unemployment; and Japan would make a serious effort to import industrial products at a level typical of a major industrial nation.

But it is easier for the bureaucrats at the OECD and the IMF to lay out a wise course of action than it is for the politicians who go to summit meetings to bite the bullet. Throughout the course of the past 10 summit sessions (they started in 1975 at Rambouillet in France), the hope has been that a self-imposed and well-publicized international arm-twisting act would make it easier for the politicians to take unpopular steps when they arrived back home.

But it has not worked out that way. For example, heads of state have repeatedly pledged at summit sessions to eschew new protectionist measures — even to roll back devices that interfere with free and open trade.

Back home, however, the political pressures for protection have mounted as a consequence of recession, and protectionist measures have multiplied. The best that can be claimed is that protectionist pressures might have been even worse in the wake of the 1980-82 recession, without the pledges made at the summits.

President Ronald Reagan's game plan for Bonn is to pledge seriously to reduce the so-called American budget deficit; there is even a new willingness, as evidence grows of a stalling-out of recovery, to admit that a smaller deficit is needed to lower interest rates and make American goods more competitive in world markets.

But Mr. Reagan can only pledge an effort at budget control. He still must make a political deal with congressional Democrats to get a deficit-reduction package.

Along with the OECD and IMF bureaucrats, the Reagan administration believes that critical changes must be made in Europe to boost economic growth and to lower high levels of unemployment.

In dramatic terms, a recent IMF report showed that for Europe as a whole, the jobless rate this year will approach 11.5 percent, or several percentage points above the level before the 1980-82 recession began. That is nine points higher than in Japan, and four points above the level projected for the United States.

"One of the most disturbing economic developments of the past decade has been the worsening situation in European labor markets, both relative to their previous performance, and to conditions in the United States," the IMF report stated.

There is little mystery why this is happening. Strong labor unions, wage indexation and national minimum wages have helped price European labor out of the market. Despite

record unemployment in Europe, real wages in the past two years have risen more than 2 percent annually. On the other hand, U.S. wages and those in Japan have responded to the reality of recession by boosting productivity.

But political leaders in Europe, while recognizing the problem, have found it difficult to produce more than temporary reforms. Unemployment is likely to be a protracted problem for European nations.

Beyond that, Europe has been slower than the United States or Japan to accept the emergence of new high-technology processes, which force the displacement of some old-line industries. Europe's partners will press for faster action on this front. There is also less enthusiasm in Europe than in America and Japan for

abandoning protectionism in favor of a new global trade round.

Finally, there is the thorny question of access to Japan's markets. Experience has shown that although the top Japanese political leadership is willing, the Japanese economy itself is slow to adapt to imports. Moreover, neither European nor American exporters — with some exceptions — have proved to be in the same league with the Japanese as innovative marketing men.

A safe prediction is that a final communiqué in Bonn will agree — in principle — with what the IMF and OECD civil servants say should be done. A genuine conviction may be discernible among the politicians that progress in all these directions must be made. But as measured by actual results, progress will be slow.

The Washington Post.

Trade Must Take Priority at Summit

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Protection if it worsens a disease is a contradiction in terms. Yet, although this must be any doctor's diagnosis of what has happened to the world's trading system over the last five years with the growth of trade barriers, Western governments are still refusing to look the evidence squarely in the face.

The object of protection — to improve the well-being of a beleaguered body, in this case depressed economies — has clearly not been satisfied. Will the Big Seven have the courage to do something about it in Bonn?

At the IMF-World Bank meeting in Washington two weeks ago it was decided to open world trade liberalization negotiations in 1986. The exact date will probably be fixed during the Bonn meeting. More important than the date, however, is the mandate.

Quite how bad the situation has become is not widely appreciated. Discrimination, to use a word more accurate than protectionism, is so rife that it now requires 35 documents and 300 copies to execute the average transaction in international trade. A Finnish study of a not extreme case found that the documentation costs amounted to as much as 5.7 percent of the total value of Finnish imports. This is a big slice of profit margins and for many companies, a deterrent to trading.

In 1980 only 20 percent of manufactured goods consumed in the United States and the European Community were subject to protectionism. Three years later, the figure had increased to 30 percent.

Protectionism is usually justified by Western politicians because it helps relatively poor people in declining industrial areas. Superficially this is convincing. The reality is less so. A recent study of the British clothing industry found that clothing prices are 20 percent higher than they would be without trade restrictions. In low quality items, such as jeans, prices are as much as 50 percent higher and the price of children's wear is raised by 100 percent. A Canadian study found that protectionism costs lower income households four times as much as it costs wealthier families. More poor people are hurt by higher prices than are helped by protected jobs.

One of the jibes against the aid lobby is that foreign aid is often a tax on poor people in rich countries transferred to the rich in the poor countries. The jibe could more appropriately be leveled in the trade arena. While the poor in the richer countries pay the penalty of higher prices, the beneficiaries are often those companies that are already established in the exporting countries. While newcomers find it difficult to enter a restricted market, the old-timers can put up their prices.

As for the poorer workers in the protected industries, the benefits are often illusory or insignificant. Even in industries most exposed to international competition, trade flows are usually a fairly minor influence on employment levels. Moreover, protectionism against exports from one country often just encourages other countries which are not restricted to go into the same business. Only in textiles has it been possible to make the argument that trade barriers protect more than 2 or 3 percent of the jobs.

Protectionism gives little and takes away a lot. The inability of the Third World countries to realize their potential merely boomerangs into other sectors of the world economy. A new study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development argues that "had the developing countries been able to achieve in the 1980s even half the annual average growth rate in export earnings they recorded in the 1970s the 1982 debt service ratio would have been 4 percentage points lower." The OECD concludes that the "self-inflicted effects of the protective measures" have cost the industrialized countries 3.3 percent of their gross domestic product.

The more uncertain the world's economic climate the more pressure there is to impose increased restrictions. But this is taking us all nowhere. The world economy, thanks to Man's innovative capacity, has enormous unrealized potential both in the West and in the Third World. Open trade is the best way of maximizing each country's contribution. Uncorking international trade rather than bottling it up should be the priority in Bonn.

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The German Resisters Should Be Honored, Too

By Francis L. Loewenheim

WASHINGTON — When it comes to recognizing Germans who lived during the Nazi era, there is one group that has every right to be honored. It was made up of men and women, young and old, Christians and unbelievers, who never yielded to Hitlerian blandishments, who in countless instances suffered unspeakable and died for their beliefs.

To anyone familiar with the history of the Nazi years — sadly, that does not seem to include many around the White House these days — the history of the German resistance is a well-known subject.

For years, in the 1930s and early 1940s, Hitler and company liked to make the world believe that the German people were solidly behind them. We have long known better.

The German opposition to Hitler began in the days following his takeover on Jan. 30, 1933, and continued until his "Thousand Year Reich" ended 12 years and four months later. His policies were right and left and center. His climactic effort — the famous assassination attempt of July 20, 1944 — proved unsuccessful, but the incidence of opposition to Hitler and National Socialism, the acts of courage and dissidence were legion.

Such attitudes and deeds were duly noted by the American Embassy in Berlin as late as the autumn of 1941. As one ranking U.S. diplomat reported to the State Department on Oct. 14, 1941 (in a telegram not published in full until 1982): "The revival of the Jewish question by the required wearing of the Star of David has met with almost universal disapproval by the people of Berlin and in some cases with astonishing manifestations of sympathy with the Jews in public." For years, the Communists — Soviet and East German — liked to claim the German resistance to Hitler as

their own. The record shows the resistance was nothing of the kind.

There were Social Democrats and labor leaders, such as Fritz Leber. There were aristocrats and army officers, such as Claus Count Schenk von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb in Hitler's headquarters in 1944, and others such as Lieutenant General Ludwig Beck and Helmuth James Count von Moltke, whom George F.

they were unable to confront the Jewish situation head-on.

The democracies did not help. Apprised of the opposition's existence and plans for a possible coup against Hitler in the summer of 1938, before Munich, the British government deliberately turned its head. President Roosevelt reacted similarly.

Some of the resisters survive. One of the most notable, the West German diplomat Hans Heinrich Herwarth von Bittenfeld, visited the United States — including my classroom in Houston — in October, 1983. It was an unforgettable event.

As a young diplomat in the Nazi embassy in Moscow in early 1939, von Herwarth risked his life by disclosing to the late Charles E. Bohlen, himself then a young Foreign Service officer at the U.S. Embassy, the beginnings and unfolding of the super-secret diplomatic negotiations leading to the Nazi-Soviet pact in August, 1939. These revelations reached President Roosevelt and the Department of State in a matter of hours.

In Germany's years of unspeakable shame, the resistance set an example of courage and humanity at its best. In the country's darkest night, they set a standard of honor and decency. And they persisted under unimaginable circumstances.

As Carl Goerdeler, executed on Feb. 2, 1945, put in a secret letter to German generals in 1943: "It is a great mistake to assume that the moral force of the German people is exhausted; the fact is that it has been deliberately weakened. The only hope of salvation is to sweep away the secrecy and terror, to restore justice and decent government and so to pave the way for a great moral revival. We must not be shaken in our

belief that the German people will want justice, honesty and truthfulness in the future, as in the past."

These are the Germans worthy of acknowledgment. For these, as Elie Wiesel has rightly said, are "the real heroes of Germany." On May 8, these are the Germans that President Reagan should remember and honor.

The writer, a professor of history at Rice University, Houston, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Turkish Rule in Cyprus

Further to my letter of March 19, 1985, I wish to stress these points:

In connection with a reference in your recent Special Report on Cyprus (Feb. 25), it should be remembered that property has been seized from Greek Cypriot refugees evicted by the Turkish army and that the so-called government in Turkish-occupied Cyprus has been declared illegal and condemned by the United Nations and the international community at large. The European Community decided recently, through its Commission, that the exports from Cyprus to the member of the EC should be accompanied by documentation of the Cyprus government.

Regarding the Jan. 17 meeting in New York between President Spyros Kyprianou and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, I wish to stress the goodwill of the government of Cyprus to cooperate with the United Nations secretary-general, and I only hope that the Turkish side will not continue to create barriers to the possibility of success of a new high-level meeting.

Listening To Seoul's Opposition

By Edward W. Poitras

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea visited the White House last week in what was described as a cordial meeting that fully reaffirmed the security ties between the two countries. In fact, it is unlikely that these talks penetrated below the surface or recognized the need for serious adjustments in U.S. policy toward South Korea.

The legislative elections held in South Korea in February highlighted this need. The campaign allowed a more open political discussion than any in memory. In stamping sessions in which all parties shared the same rostrum, opposition speakers reached out to an enthusiastic electorate, drawing support for the newly formed opposition group, the New Korea Democratic Party. The ruling Democratic Justice Party met an outpouring of dissatisfaction.

While revealing unhappiness with the Chun government, the election also was a great affirmation of the democratic process. The people showed a determination to make voting work, and the election gave the country a moral boost.

The Chun government's response has been disturbing, however. It claims it is seeking dialogue and reconciliation, but new appointments have increased military influence in the cabinet and extended the degree to which Mr. Chun's staff and secret police are involved in political affairs.

South Korea remains a police state. Seoul abounds with uniformed and plainclothes police. Strong-arm police tactics are used routinely against protesting students and workers. Strict controls have reduced the media to a government-propaganda tool. State control of education is Byzantine in its thoroughness. Student and labor protests continue.

Anti-Americanism, which has a long history in South Korea, is a growing ingredient in these demonstrations. South Koreans remember how, early this century, America agreed to Japan's influence in Korea and thus opened the way to a painful annexation. They also remember that in 1945 the United States was party to the decision to divide the country, opening the way to war. For the Korean people, a homogeneous ethnic group that traditionally fears outside influences, this sort of thing raises doubts about U.S. friendship.

South Koreans are grateful to the United States for defeating the Japanese and halting Communist aggression. Yet they remain suspicious of American motives and fear that U.S. self-interest may again lead to the undermining of their security. Nationalism is flourishing in South Korea now, and more people complain that U.S. security interests dominate their country's military policy to their disadvantage; that U.S. business investments are bad for their economy; and that America is merely exploiting South Korea in its effort to exert influence around the world.

These are exaggerated accusations, but each contains some truth. South Koreans suspect that neither the United States nor the powers in the region care much for their dream of reuniting their country. They worry that the United States prefers to live with the status quo than to face the costs of reunification.

To South Koreans, the American government also appears to bend over backward to put the best interpretation on the actions of the Chun government. At the same time, our diplomats seem to give the most cynical interpretations to the actions of the democratic opposition. Even Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, who have both paid dearly for their democratic convictions, are routinely treated with suspicion.

Many South Koreans have even come to doubt the limited protestations that Americans do make about human rights abuses.

It is time for America to re-examine its policy toward South Korea. We should ask whether American, or South Korean, security is well served by present U.S. policy.

And it is also time for us to listen to what the South Korean people are saying with their ballots: to recognize their right and ability to enjoy a free democratic system and to put more weight behind constructive efforts to bring about true democratic reform. This is the only way to achieve security in South Korea.

The writer, a Methodist missionary in South Korea since 1953, is a professor at Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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SPORTS

Tubbs Decisions Page for WBA Heavyweight Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUFFALO, New York — Capitalizing on strong left jabs and hooks, Tony Tubbs scored a unanimous 15-round decision over Greg Page here Monday night to win the World Boxing Association heavyweight title.

Tubbs entered the fight with a 21-0 record and 15 knockouts. He never appeared to hurt Page, but he shot down the champion's boast that Tubbs would be knocked out within four rounds.

"I knew it was a close fight, I tried to pace myself for 15 rounds," said Tubbs.

"The champion wasn't landing blows and I did what I had to do to win," Tubbs said. "It was determination most of all."

One judge had the fight 147-140, another 145-140 and the third 145-142 in favor of the Cincinnati fighter.

Before the fight, Page said that since he had beaten Tubbs in eight of nine amateur fights, he would knock him out in his first world-title defense. "The fight will go between one and four rounds," Page had predicted. "I hate to say this, but you'll probably have to carry him home."

In a somewhat lethargic bout, Tubbs landed left jabs and hooks in the late going after the fighters traded blows in the middle rounds. Tubbs reassumed command in the 14th, and the fighters started the 15th toe-to-toe in the middle of the ring — much to the delight of the crowd — before reverting to quick jabs and clinches.

The first round had been a feeling out process, with Page jabbing and the two trading punches. Tubbs went down in the second, but it was ruled a slip. He came back to score with left hooks.

The fighters spent most of the third round talking to each other as

they exchanged punches, with a Page combination late in the round failing to hurt Tubbs.

Tubbs continued to land left hooks in the fourth. Page's eye appeared to swell from the frequency of the punches.

Tubbs, seventh-ranked by the WBA, earned the title shot March 15 with a 10-round decision over James (Bonecrusher) Smith in Las Vegas.

Page, whose record dropped to 24-4, won the crown last December with an eighth-round knockout of Gerrie Coetzee in South Africa.

That victory was somewhat of a surprise since he had dropped consecutive bouts to Tim Witherspoon and David Bey earlier last year.

"It's another setback for me," Page said of his first defense. "The fight was close, but I'm not taking anything away from Tony."

The Don King promotion, dubbed "Vindication: Blockbuster in Buffalo," turned out to be a complete bust for the 26-year-old Page.

On Sunday night his WBA championship belt was stolen from his hotel room.

Tubbs, also 26, didn't get the belt, but he got the championship with an intelligent fight in which he conserved his energy while scoring effectively against Page, who often moved forward but did not back up

his aggressive stance with aggressive punching.

It looked as if Page, who weighed a bouncy 239 pounds (108.4 kilograms), might get back into the fight when he seemed to have the best of rounds 11 through 13. Tubbs, at 229, seemed to be running out of gas.

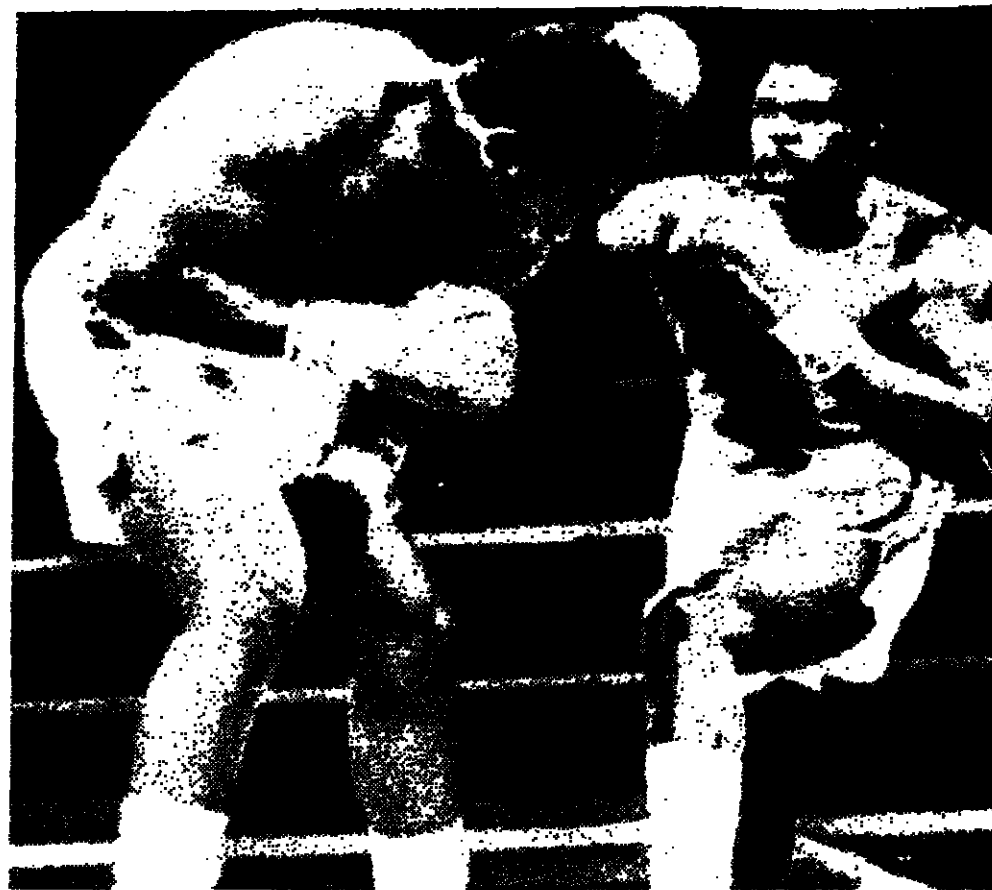
But Tubbs was in control again in the 14th, when he landed a hard right and several good hooks in the first minute, and closed the round with a hard right and then a left-right combination to the head just before the bell.

At the end of the fight, King climbed into the ring and told one of Page's cornermen, "You blew it."

The last heavyweight title bout held in Buffalo was in 1950 when Ezzard Charles retained his title by stopping Freddie Beshore.

On the undercard, Hector (Macho) Camacho took the vacant North American Boxing Federation lightweight title with a unanimous 12-round decision over Mexican lightweight champ Roque Montoya. Camacho, who gave up the WBC super featherweight title to campaign as a lightweight, is 17-0 with 16 knockouts.

Tim Witherspoon knocked James Broad out at 2:35 of the second round to win the NABF heavyweight title. (AP, UPI)



Challenger Tony Tubbs had Greg Page ducking away from a right hand in Monday's second round.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Celts, 76ers, Lakers 2-0 Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Larry Bird overcame bone chips in his right elbow to score a playoff career-high 42 points here Tuesday night, powering the Boston Celtics past the Detroit Pistons 121-114 for a 2-0 lead.

NBA PLAYOFFS

In their National Basketball Association playoff quarterfinal, Game 3 of the best-of-seven series is set for Thursday night in Detroit.

Elsewhere Tuesday, Philadelphia beat Milwaukee, Denver drubbed Utah and the Los Angeles Lakers routed Portland.

"The worst thing to do is get him upset," said Boston Coach K.C. Jones of Bird. Bird was decked in the third period by Bill Laimbeer and suffered a cut on his chin; he went on to score 17 points in the fourth quarter, including 12 in the last 6½ minutes.

"He's the best basketball player on the planet," said Detroit's coach, Chuck Daly. "He's as tough as anyone in the league. Bird believes he can do whatever it takes out there to win."

Seeking to become the first team to repeat as champions since the 1968-69 Celtics, Boston took the lead for good midway through the third quarter with an 11-4 run that put it in front, 76-70.

76ers 112, Bucks 108
In Milwaukee, Moses Malone scored 25 points to help the 76ers to a 2-0 lead in their Eastern Conference semifinal. Julius Erving scored 21 points for the winners, while Terry Cummings hit for 41 and Sidney Moncrief 20 for Milwaukee.

"I think we're an experienced team and I think you saw it tonight," Philadelphia coach Billy Cunningham said. "Some teams might have won the first [road] game and thought they were fortunate to split. But we know we had to capitalize and win two games and take nothing for granted."

Lakers 134, Trail Blazers 118
In Inglewood, California, Byron Scott's 31 points led an overpowering running game and lifted Los Angeles to a 2-0 edge in its Western Conference semifinal. The series shifts to Portland for the next two games, Game 3 being Friday night.

Nuggets 130, Jazz 113
In Denver, Lafayette Lever put on a sensational show with 19 points, 18 assists and 16 rebounds to lift the Nuggets in the first game of a Western Conference semifinal. Alex English scored 31 points for Denver, and Dan Issel, ending a 15-year pro career after this season, had 24 for the Nuggets. (AP, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



King Saud University (Formerly University of Riyadh) Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

King Saud University has openings on contract basis for faculty members (Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors) who hold Ph. D. and/or academic titles from accredited universities, and also for English language instructors who have at least a bachelor's degree in English as of commencement of the academic year 1985 - 1986 which starts on July 27, 1985.

The language of instruction is Arabic throughout the University except in the colleges of engineering, science, medicine (in Riyadh and Abha), pharmacy, dentistry, allied medical sciences, computer and information sciences, planning and urban designs and the M. S. program in hospital administration in the college of administrative sciences where the language of instruction is English.

Interested candidates are kindly requested to send non-returnable copies of their academic diplomas and specialized experience certificates together with their resumes (including lists of their publications and references) and written applications indicating the position applied for and the subjects the applicant is qualified to teach, to the Dean of the college concerned c/o the P. O. Box number indicated against the designated college. His/Her address should be indicated so that he/she could be contacted if selected for interview.

Following is a list of the KSU Colleges and departments:

COLLEGE	P. O. BOX	DEPARTMENTS	COLLEGE	P.O. BOX	DEPARTMENTS
Arts	2456, Riyadh	Arabic - English - Geography - Mass Communications - Social Studies - History - Archaeology & Museology.	Dentistry	5967, Riyadh	Operative Dentistry - Oral Diagnosis/Medicine - Oral Surgery - Oral Pathology - Oral Radiology - Oral Biology - Removable Prosthodontics - Fixed Prosthodontics - Endodontics - Periodontics - Pedodontics - Orthodontics - Community Dentistry - Dental Public Health.
Science	2455, Riyadh	Chemistry - Biochemistry - Physics - Astronomy - Botany - Zoology - Geology - Mathematics - Statistics - Computer Science.	Allied Medical Sciences	10219, Riyadh	Clinical Laboratory Sciences - Radiological Sciences - Rehabilitation Sciences - Community Health Sciences - Biomedical Technology - Dental Health - Nursing - Surgical Technology - Medical Assisting - Anesthesiology - Emergency Medical Technology.
Administrative Sciences	2459, Riyadh	Law - Business Administration - Public Administration - Economics - Accounting - Quantitative Methods - Political Science - Hospital Administration.	Computer & Information Sciences	2454, Riyadh	Computer Engineering - Computer Science - Computer Technology - Information Science.
Pharmacy	2457, Riyadh	Pharmaceutical Chemistry - Pharmacology - Pharmacokinetics - Pharmacognosy - Clinical Pharmacy.	Planning & Urban Designs	800, Riyadh	Architecture and Building Sciences - Planning - Regional Design - Interior Design.
Agriculture	2460, Riyadh	Animal Production - Soil Sciences - Plant Protection - Food Sciences - Agricultural Engineering - Plant Production - Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology - Nutrition and Home Economics (Females Only).	Education at Abha	157, Abha	Education - Curriculum and Instruction - Psychology - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Art Education - Physical Education - Biology - Chemistry - Physics - Mathematics - Geography - History - English.
Engineering	800, Riyadh	Architecture - Civil Engineering - Mechanical Engineering - Electrical Engineering - Chemical Engineering - Petroleum Engineering - Computer Engineering - Nuclear Engineering - Industrial Engineering.	Medicine & Medical Sciences at Abha	641, Abha	Anatomy - Physiology - Family and Community Medicine - Biochemistry - Pathology - Microbiology and Parasitology - Pharmacy - Medicine - Pediatrics - Surgery - Medical Education.
Medicine	2925, Riyadh	Anatomy - Physiology - Pharmacology - Pathology - Parasitology - Gynecology and Obstetrics - E. N. T. - Forensic Medicine - Community Medicine - Ophthalmology and Eye Surgery - Surgery - Medicine - Pediatrics.	Agriculture & Veterinary Medicine in Qassem	1482, Buraidah	Animal Production and Breeding - Crops and Range Management - Crop Protection - Veterinary Medicine - Horticulture and Forestry - Water and Soil - Agricultural Engineering - Agricultural Extension and Economics.
Education	2458, Riyadh	Education - Psychology - Curriculum and Instruction - Islamic Studies - Art Education - Physical Education - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Special Education (for the handicapped).	Business and Economics in Qassem	505, Onaizah	Accounting - General Economics - Applied Economics - Economic Analysis - Quantitative Methods - Finance - Public Administration - Business Administration - Marketing Management - Behavioral Psychology - Sociology - Operations Research.

Noteworthy Benefits:

- Free return air tickets annually for faculty member and family.
- Free medical and dental care covering family.
- Monthly transport allowance.
- Contribution by University to tuition fees of non-Arabic-speaking Children.
- Relocation allowance.

مكتبة الملك سعود

SPORTS

Yankees Drop Second Straight Under Martin, 8-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ARLINGTON, Texas — The Yankees may have changed managers, but so far that's all they've changed. Billy Martin is finding out that some of the problems

TUESDAY BASEBALL

Yankees' new York predecessor, Yogi Berra, haven't gone away since Martin took over two games ago.

"We're not scoring enough runs. We're hitting the ball, but right at someone," said Martin after the Yankees absorbed their fifth straight loss, an 8-4 loss to Texas here Tuesday. "We are strapped in the bullpen. I am restricted about what I can do. I can't blame anyone for that. It's not going to get any easier."

Eight out of nine batters had at least one hit in the Yankees' balanced attack. Texas jumped on Phil Niekro for five first-inning runs and coasted home from there. Cliff Johnson's two-run double high-

lighted the Rangers' biggest inning of the year. All five runs scored after two were out.

Larry Parrish, who had three home runs Monday night, continued his torrid hitting with two singles; he is 10-for-20 during the past five games. "After Monday night, I was worried about over-swinging," said Parrish, who raised his career batting average against the Yankees to .338. "But I didn't do too bad."

Blue Jays 4, A's 3

In Oakland, California, Tony Fernandez singled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth to help Toronto extend its winning streak to six games. With the score tied 3-3, pinch hitter Jeff Burroughs doubled to the wall in left-center. Burroughs went to third on an infield out, and one out later Fernandez blooped a single to center.

Twins 11, Tigers 2

In Detroit, Gary Gaetti drove in four runs in a 10-run fourth with a single and a double, and Tim Lincecum's two-run double high-

lighted a three-run homer in the same frame to spark the Twins to their ninth straight triumph. The 10-run fourth was the biggest inning against Detroit since Sept. 2, 1959.

Orioles 9, White Sox 7

In Baltimore, Gary Roenicke hit a two-run home run and Rich Dauer drove in three runs to pace a 12-hit attack that sparked the Orioles.

Royals 5, Indians 1

In Kansas City, Missouri, Steve Balboni's second career grand slam homer capped a five-run third and allowed Bret Saberhagen and the Royals to coast past Cleveland. Rookie starter Jose Roman walked four batters in the third before Balboni cleared the bases with a 400-foot shot over the left-field fence.

Mariners 4, Brewers 2

In Seattle, left-hander Mark Langston scattered eight hits over his seven innings of work and Alvin Davis's first home run of the season lifted the Mariners to their second straight victory. The loss was Milwaukee's fifth in a row.

Angels 3, Red Sox 2
 In Anaheim, Dick Schofield drew a bases-loaded walk to force home Rod Carew from third with two out in the 15th, giving California its sixth straight decision.

Mets 4, Houston 1

In the National League, in New York, Dwight Gooden's four-hit shut down Houston for the Mets. Gooden struck out eight and walked two in pitching his second complete game of the season. The only run he allowed was a two-out first-inning homer to Denny Walling.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 1

In St. Louis, Lonnie Smith's two-run double with two outs triggered a five-run sixth that helped Joaquin Andujar defeat Los Angeles for the first time since 1977. St. Louis sent nine batters to the plate in its biggest inning of the season.

Phillies 11, Expos 0

In Philadelphia, Von Hayes belted four home runs and Glenn Wright drove in four runs to lead the Phillies' rout of Montreal. Jerry Kosman survived a shaky start to pick up his first victory over the Expos since opening day in 1978.

Cubs 3, Giants 1

In Chicago, Ryne Sandberg delivered a run-scoring double in the third and then scored himself on an error by pitcher Bill Leskey to spark the Cubs' 3-1 verdict over San Francisco.

Pirates 6, Padres 2

In Pittsburgh, Jason Thompson hit a two-run home run and Rick Rhoden picked up his first victory of the year as the Pirates topped San Diego. Rhoden gave up eight hits in his five innings.

Braves 8, Reds 4

In Cincinnati, Dale Murphy's

two-run double sparked a five-run seventh that lifted Atlanta past the Reds. Murphy's two runs batted in boosted his April total to 29 in 19 games, tying the major-league record set by Ron Cey, then with the Los Angeles Dodgers, in April 1977. (UPI, AP)

Scott Excels As Mariners Win in 10th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — Donnie Scott, whose left-handed home run in the ninth inning sent the game into extra innings, hit a two-run home run right-handed in 10th to lift Seattle to a 9-7 victory over Milwaukee.

MONDAY BASEBALL

here Monday night. Scott's first two home runs of the season ended an eight-game Mariners losing streak.

Catcher Scott, called up from the minors last Friday, had been the target of the crowd's boos when his two consecutive passed balls contributed to a four-run Milwaukee third inning.

But the switch hitter led off the ninth by connecting off righty Rolie Fingers and, following Dave Henderson's 10th-inning single, belted the game-winning off left-hander Ray Searage.

Rangers 5, Yankees 5

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish's third homer of the night, a two-run shot in the eighth, snapped a five-game losing streak for Texas and spoiled the return of New York manager Billy Martin.

Angels 7, Red Sox 6

In Anaheim, California, rookie left-hander Pat Clements pitched



Catcher Donnie Scott held his ground to nail Milwaukee baserunner Bill Schroeder for the final out of Monday night's eighth inning. Scott tied the game with a ninth-inning home run (hit left-handed) and won it for Seattle in the 10th when he homered batting right-handed.

Black Hawks Earn Overtime Payoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — Darryl Sutter scored 15:41 into overtime here Tuesday night to give the Chicago Black Hawks a 6-5 victory over the Minnesota North Stars and a 4-2 victory in the Norris Division finals of the National Hockey League playoffs.

It was the third consecutive overtime game of the series, which ended as the highest-scoring six-game

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

playoff in Stanley Cup history. The Black Hawks and North Stars scored 62 goals. The old mark, 56, was set in 1973 by Chicago and Montreal.

In Tuesday night's other playoff game, Montreal downed Quebec to square the Adams Division series at 3-3. The deciding game will be Thursday night in Montreal.

When Sutter, the Chicago captain, saw the winning play as it was developing, he had a good idea of what teammate Tom Lysiak would do. He also knew what he himself had to do. "I saw Lysiak head into the zone, and I knew what he'd do — so I just waited for the pass and used [Minnesota defenseman Harold Snepsts] as a screen."

Sutter, who had scored the game-winning in Chicago's 7-6 overtime victory in Game 4, took the drop pass from Lysiak and blasted a 30-foot slapshot past goalie Don Beaupre.

Earlier in overtime, Chicago goalie Murray Bannerman stopped Keith Acton on a breakaway and fell on Craig Hartsburg's shot after it hit the right post.

"You get an awful feeling when you start hitting posts in overtime," said Minnesota coach Glen Sather. "But Chicago is a fine team and they're truly deserving winners."

Acton had given Minnesota a 5-4 lead at 9:41 of the third period with a power-play backhand from the slot, but Chicago's Troy Murray tied it at 15:03 with a 25-foot shot off Steve Larmer's pass.

Minnesota defenseman Dave Richter made the score 4-3 at 4:31 with his third goal of the season and first playoff goal over, but Murray started around him and set up Curt Fraser's goal at 6:15 with a pass through the crease.

In the first two periods, the teams battled to a 3-3 tie with Minnesota holding a 23-22 edge in shots.

"It's our biggest win of the season," said Chicago's coach and general manager, Bob Pollock. "Our defense and goalie won it."

Minnesota goalie Beaupre agreed. "Bannerman won the game for them. He sure stole the show. The saves I made didn't compare to his."

"Out of the six games, we outplayed them in five," said Minnesota's general manager, Lou Nanne. "But when you're not destined to win, you're not destined to



Quebec's Wilf Paiement flipped Mike McPhee during a first-period fight Tuesday. McPhee had the last laugh as Montreal squared the NHL playoff series with a 5-2 victory.

win. And Chicago is an excellent team."

Chicago will meet Stanley Cup champion Edmonton for the Campbell Conference title. The Oilers swept their series against the Winnipeg Jets, 4-0. The Montreal-Quebec winner will meet the Philadelphia Flyers, who qualified for the league semifinals after taking their series from the New York Islanders, 4-1.

Canadians 5, Nordiques 2

In Quebec City, Ron Flockhart, in his first playoff game of the season, Ron Flockhart scored one goal and assisted on another to lead Montreal to its victory.

"It's exciting to score my first playoff goal of the year and help the team win," Flockhart said. The speedy center, who replaced forward Mark Hunter, said he owed his success to coach Jacques Lemieux.

"It's exciting to score my first playoff goal of the year and help the team win," Flockhart said. The speedy center, who replaced forward Mark Hunter, said he owed his success to coach Jacques Lemieux.

what I do best — skate and try to get open. He trusted me."

Flockhart scored the winning goal 36 seconds into the second period, beating goalie Mario Gosselin with a wrist shot to the lower left corner. He was set up alone in front by a corner pass from Guy Carbonneau. The goal gave Montreal a 3-1 lead.

Defenseman Normand Rochefort brought Quebec back to within one when his backhand from the blueline deflected off Montreal's Craig Ludwig and past goalie Steve Penney. But Chris Nilan scored on a power play and Pierre Mondou notched his first goal of the playoffs to put the game beyond reach by the end of the second period.

Montreal opened the scoring 45 seconds into the game when Mike McPhee deflected a shot by Flockhart. Alain Lemieux evened things at 7:51 of the first period, taking a pass from Michel Goulet on a 2-on-1 break. (UPI, AP)

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Baseball

Major League Leaders

Monday's and Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

MONDAY'S RESULTS

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

PITCHING

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MONDAY'S RESULTS

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

PITCHING

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TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Football

NFL Draft

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

World Championships

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

USFL Standings

Transition

World Cup Soccer

European Group 2

European Group 7

Asian Group 4

Rodri Voller (9) was the first to congratulate Thomas Berthold for scoring the first goal in West Germany's 5-1 World Cup qualifying rout of Czechoslovakia Tuesday in Prague.

Transition

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<div>NYSE Most Actives</div> <table> <tr><th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>AT&T</td><td>62 1/4</td><td>60 1/2</td><td>59 1/2</td><td>-2 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>IBM</td><td>120 1/2</td><td>119 1/2</td><td>119 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Polaroid</td><td>10 1/2</td><td>9 1/2</td><td>9 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> </table>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	AT&T	62 1/4	60 1/2	59 1/2	-2 1/2	IBM	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	-1 1/2	Polaroid	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	<div>Dow Jones Averages</div> <table> <tr><th>Open</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>Index</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Indust.</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Transp.</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Comp.</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> </table>	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	-1 1/2	Indust.	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	-1 1/2	Transp.	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	-1 1/2	Comp.	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	-1 1/2	<div>NYSE Index</div> <table> <tr><th>Previous</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th><th>Today</th></tr> <tr><td>High</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Low</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Close</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> </table>	Previous	Low	Close	Today	High	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	Low	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	Close	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	<div>Wednesday's NYSE Closing</div> <div>Vol. of 3 P.M. 82,773,000</div> <div>Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 73,328,000</div> <div>Prev consolidated close 137,039,650</div>	<div>AMEX Diaries</div> <table> <tr><th>Class</th><th>Prev.</th></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> </table>	Class	Prev.	Advanced	1267 1/8	Advanced	1267 1/8	Advanced	1267 1/8	Advanced	1267 1/8	Advanced	1267 1/8	<div>NASDAQ Index</div> <table> <tr><th>Week</th><th>Year</th><th>1984</th><th>1985</th></tr> <tr><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td><td>1267 1/8</td></tr> </table>	Week	Year	1984	1985	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	1267 1/8	<div>AMEX Most Actives</div> <table> <tr><th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>BAT</td><td>318 1/2</td><td>318 1/2</td><td>318 1/2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Wendy</td><td>330 1/2</td><td>330 1/2</td><td>330 1/2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>110 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>109 1/2</td><td>-1 1/2</td></tr> </table>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	BAT	318 1/2	318 1/2	318 1/2	0	Wendy	330 1/2	330 1/2	330 1/2	0	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2	Amgen	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1 1/2
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Prices of N.Y. Stocks Decline

NEW YORK — Prices were lower late Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, and some analysts were predicting a less-than-enthusiastic market for the short term.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 8.06 to 1,250 1/8 an hour before the close. Declines led advances by a 3-2 ratio. Volume amounted to about 81.5 million shares, down from 93.3 million traded in the like period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The market's attempt — and failure — to gain significantly last week has thrown cold water on stocks, said Chester Pado, of A.C. Securities, Los Angeles.

"When that type of failure occurs, you cannot

look for the market to attack the same level for a few weeks."

He said the market will continue to test the 1,240-to-1,250 range for several weeks.

The immediate picture does not look good, he said, adding that "the downside risk is fairly minimal" long-term.

And the potential for an upward swing is substantial, he said.

The market is still confined to its trading range, said Joseph Broder, of Stuart, Coleman, who believes it will break out of that range on the upside.

Because of a combination of current interest rate levels and low inflation, "the odds still favor the bull," he said.

The disappointing economic reports from the government reflect the first quarter, and many economists have predicted improvement in the second half, he said.

Arco was near the top of the actives, and higher. In other oil stocks, Unocal, Exxon, Phillips and Texaco were all fractionally higher.

Philip Morris, also active, was lower.

Trans World Airlines was off a bit.

Among technologies, IBM and Digital Equipment were slightly lower. Cray Research, Control Data, Burroughs and Honeywell were up a bit.

General Motors and Ford were slightly lower.

General Dynamics was up sharply.

American Can was higher after reporting first-quarter net of \$1.20 a share, up from \$1.01 a share in the year-earlier quarter.

And General Foods, after announcing fourth-quarter operating net of \$2.53 a share, up from \$2.26 a share in the year-earlier quarter, was off 1/4 to 62 1/2. It said its first-quarter net, however, would likely be below \$2.17 a share last year.

On the Amex, active issues included BAT Industries, Dome Petroleum and Instrument Systems Corp.

A block of 2.64 million shares of BAT crossed at 3 1/4. Instrument Systems was unchanged at 1 1/4. Horn & Hardart was up 1/4 to 1 1/4.

On the Big Board, defense issues were gaining, with United Technologies and Lockheed higher.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	1984
AT&T	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Amgen	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
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For our 1984 Annual Report, write:
 Grow Chemical Europe N.V., Oudestraat 8
 B-2630 Aartselaar, Belgium Dept. G

Grow Group

Avigrip, Devos, Ameritone, three of our well-known brand names.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	1984
AT&T	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
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Statistics Index

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THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Are the Market Doldrums
A Calm Before the Storm?

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Remember when Wall Street used to be fun? Stocks would soar, then nose-dive, only to rise again—generally keeping investors on the edges of their roller-coaster seats. You got your money's worth, even if there was precious little of it left after all the wild swings.

Until Monday of this week when the Dow dropped 15 points, the average had changed through 27 straight trading sessions without moving at least 1 percent up or down from the previous day's close.

It was the market's most lackluster performance in five years. It came close to out-yawning the modern record (going back to 1970) when stocks slept 36 sessions without a 1-percent move, back in the spring of 1971.

"And as boring as the market has been on the surface, it's been equally boring underneath," said Lazzio Birinyi Jr., head of equity market analysis at Salomon Brothers Inc., who has accurately forecast the lack of follow-through that has characterized Wall Street's short-but-sweet advances over the last year and a half.

"If there is any real move in stocks about to take place now," he added, "we don't see any signs of it."

He pointed to the firm's computer profile of daily activity which shows that even on relatively strong days since March 20, with the Dow moving 5 to 10 points, bloc trading of 10,000 shares or more by big institutional investors has been weak. Even in Monday's sharp decline, he said that the reason was not as much aggressive selling as it was lack of buyers.

"The institutions are just recycling their money, that is, selling stock A to buy stock B," he added. "If you are going to have a real expansion in this market, you'll see evidence that new money is moving in."

What stocks investors are purchasing also reflects the market's malaise, Mr. Birinyi noted: "They're buying utilities, banks and insurance issues and moving out of technology."

However, John Mendelson, head of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.'s market analysis group, said he believes that Wall Street is about to shake itself out of the doldrums. "A move is imminent," he said, "you're just about looking at it here."

He observed that while the Dow has continued to stagnate, the New York Composite and Standard & Poor's 500 index hit all-time highs last Thursday, while the number of weekly new highs among stocks on the New York exchange was the highest in 10 weeks.

"This indicates gathering strength," he said. "And I believe we'll come out of this period of dullness on the upside."

Mr. Mendelson, who has predicted several major market declines and advances in recent years, pointed out that so far in 1985, the broad market has gone up twice the Dow's 5.52 percent gain. He cited the New York Composite, up 9.57 this year, and the 5,000-stock Wilshire index, up 10.29 percent.

As a contrarian, the current sentiment he sees prevailing on Wall Street of "extraordinary caution" is also bullish. With the board averages so high and other phases such as low inflation, he said, "You'd think investors would be fairly optimistic."

Byron R. Wien, the new U.S. investment strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co., also thinks something good is brewing for stocks during their current slow-but-steady rise. "The market is about to break out," he said, "and it's going to be a big one."

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 30/May 1, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Other
Amsterdam	1.66	2.36	6.55	163.60	
Brussels	1.66	2.36	6.55	163.60	
Frankfurt	1.66	2.36	6.55	163.60	
Milan	1.66	2.36	6.55	163.60	
Paris	1.66	2.36	6.55	163.60	
New York	1.00	1.93	5.48	137.50	
London	1.00	1.93	5.48	137.50	
Stockholm	1.00	1.93	5.48	137.50	
Oslo	1.00	1.93	5.48	137.50	
Stockholm	1.00	1.93	5.48	137.50	
Oslo	1.00	1.93	5.48	137.50	

Source: Reuters. (1) U.S. dollar; (2) Deutsche mark; (3) French franc; (4) Japanese yen; (5) Italian lira; (6) Swedish krona; (7) Norwegian krone; (8) Danish krone; (9) Swiss franc; (10) British pound; (11) Australian dollar; (12) New Zealand dollar; (13) Hong Kong dollar; (14) Singapore dollar; (15) Taiwan dollar; (16) South Korean won; (17) Thai baht; (18) Philippine peso; (19) Indonesian rupiah; (20) Malaysian ringgit; (21) Singapore dollar; (22) Hong Kong dollar; (23) Taiwan dollar; (24) South Korean won; (25) Thai baht; (26) Philippine peso; (27) Indonesian rupiah; (28) Malaysian ringgit; (29) Singapore dollar; (30) Hong Kong dollar; (31) Taiwan dollar; (32) South Korean won; (33) Thai baht; (34) Philippine peso; (35) Indonesian rupiah; (36) Malaysian ringgit; (37) Singapore dollar; (38) Hong Kong dollar; (39) Taiwan dollar; (40) South Korean won; (41) Thai baht; (42) Philippine peso; (43) Indonesian rupiah; (44) Malaysian ringgit; (45) Singapore dollar; (46) Hong Kong dollar; (47) Taiwan dollar; (48) South Korean won; (49) Thai baht; (50) Philippine peso; (51) Indonesian rupiah; (52) Malaysian ringgit; (53) Singapore dollar; (54) Hong Kong dollar; (55) Taiwan dollar; (56) South Korean won; (57) Thai baht; (58) Philippine peso; (59) Indonesian rupiah; (60) Malaysian ringgit; (61) Singapore dollar; (62) Hong Kong dollar; (63) Taiwan dollar; (64) South Korean won; (65) Thai baht; (66) Philippine peso; (67) Indonesian rupiah; (68) Malaysian ringgit; (69) Singapore dollar; (70) Hong Kong dollar; (71) Taiwan dollar; (72) South Korean won; (73) Thai baht; (74) Philippine peso; (75) Indonesian rupiah; (76) Malaysian ringgit; (77) Singapore dollar; (78) Hong Kong dollar; (79) Taiwan dollar; (80) South Korean won; (81) Thai baht; (82) Philippine peso; (83) Indonesian rupiah; (84) Malaysian ringgit; (85) Singapore dollar; (86) Hong Kong dollar; (87) Taiwan dollar; (88) South Korean won; (89) Thai baht; (90) Philippine peso; (91) Indonesian rupiah; (92) Malaysian ringgit; (93) Singapore dollar; (94) Hong Kong dollar; (95) Taiwan dollar; (96) South Korean won; (97) Thai baht; (98) Philippine peso; (99) Indonesian rupiah; (100) Malaysian ringgit; (101) Singapore dollar; (102) Hong Kong dollar; (103) Taiwan dollar; (104) South Korean won; (105) Thai baht; (106) Philippine peso; (107) Indonesian rupiah; (108) Malaysian ringgit; (109) Singapore dollar; (110) Hong Kong dollar; (111) Taiwan dollar; (112) South Korean won; (113) Thai baht; (114) Philippine peso; (115) Indonesian rupiah; (116) Malaysian ringgit; (117) Singapore dollar; (118) Hong Kong dollar; (119) Taiwan dollar; (120) South Korean won; (121) Thai baht; (122) Philippine peso; (123) Indonesian rupiah; (124) Malaysian ringgit; (125) Singapore dollar; (126) Hong Kong dollar; (127) Taiwan dollar; (128) South Korean won; (129) Thai baht; (130) Philippine peso; (131) Indonesian rupiah; (132) Malaysian ringgit; (133) Singapore dollar; (134) Hong Kong dollar; (135) Taiwan dollar; (136) South Korean won; (137) Thai baht; (138) Philippine peso; (139) Indonesian rupiah; (140) Malaysian ringgit; (141) Singapore dollar; (142) Hong Kong dollar; (143) Taiwan dollar; (144) South Korean won; (145) Thai baht; (146) Philippine peso; (147) Indonesian rupiah; (148) Malaysian ringgit; (149) Singapore dollar; (150) Hong Kong dollar; (151) Taiwan dollar; (152) South Korean won; (153) Thai baht; (154) Philippine peso; (155) Indonesian rupiah; (156) Malaysian ringgit; (157) Singapore dollar; (158) Hong Kong dollar; (159) Taiwan dollar; (160) South Korean won; (161) Thai baht; (162) Philippine peso; (163) Indonesian rupiah; (164) Malaysian ringgit; (165) Singapore dollar; (166) Hong Kong dollar; (167) Taiwan dollar; (168) South Korean won; (169) Thai baht; (170) Philippine peso; (171) Indonesian rupiah; (172) Malaysian ringgit; (173) Singapore dollar; (174) Hong Kong dollar; (175) Taiwan dollar; (176) South Korean won; (177) Thai baht; (178) Philippine peso; (179) Indonesian rupiah; (180) Malaysian ringgit; (181) Singapore dollar; (182) Hong Kong dollar; (183) Taiwan dollar; (184) South Korean won; (185) Thai baht; (186) Philippine peso; (187) Indonesian rupiah; (188) Malaysian ringgit; (189) Singapore dollar; (190) Hong Kong dollar; (191) Taiwan dollar; (192) South Korean won; (193) Thai baht; (194) Philippine peso; (195) Indonesian rupiah; (196) Malaysian ringgit; (197) Singapore dollar; (198) Hong Kong dollar; (199) Taiwan dollar; (200) South Korean won; (201) Thai baht; (202) Philippine peso; (203) Indonesian rupiah; (204) Malaysian ringgit; (205) Singapore dollar; (206) Hong Kong dollar; (207) Taiwan dollar; (208) South Korean won; (209) Thai baht; (210) Philippine peso; (211) Indonesian rupiah; (212) Malaysian ringgit; (213) Singapore dollar; (214) Hong Kong dollar; (215) Taiwan dollar; (216) South Korean won; (217) Thai baht; (218) Philippine peso; (219) Indonesian rupiah; (220) Malaysian ringgit; (221) Singapore dollar; (222) Hong Kong dollar; (223) Taiwan dollar; (224) South Korean won; (225) Thai baht; (226) Philippine peso; (227) Indonesian rupiah; (228) Malaysian ringgit; (229) Singapore dollar; (230) Hong Kong dollar; (231) Taiwan dollar; (232) South Korean won; (233) Thai baht; (234) Philippine peso; (235) Indonesian rupiah; (236) Malaysian ringgit; (237) Singapore dollar; (238) Hong Kong dollar; (239) Taiwan dollar; (240) South Korean won; (241) Thai baht; (242) Philippine peso; (243) Indonesian rupiah; (244) Malaysian ringgit; (245) Singapore dollar; (246) Hong Kong dollar; (247) Taiwan dollar; (248) South Korean won; (249) Thai baht; (250) Philippine peso; (251) Indonesian rupiah; (252) Malaysian ringgit; (253) Singapore dollar; (254) Hong Kong dollar; (255) Taiwan dollar; (256) South Korean won; (257) Thai baht; (258) Philippine peso; (259) Indonesian rupiah; (260) Malaysian ringgit; (261) Singapore dollar; (262) Hong Kong dollar; (263) Taiwan dollar; (264) South Korean won; (265) Thai baht; (266) Philippine peso; (267) Indonesian rupiah; (268) Malaysian ringgit; (269) Singapore dollar; (270) Hong Kong dollar; 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(931) Indonesian rupiah; (932) Malaysian ringgit; (933) Singapore dollar; (934) Hong Kong dollar; (935) Taiwan dollar; (936) South Korean won; (937) Thai baht; (938) Philippine peso; (939) Indonesian rupiah; (940) Malaysian ringgit; (941) Singapore dollar; (942) Hong Kong dollar; (943) Taiwan dollar; (944) South Korean won; (945) Thai baht; (946) Philippine peso; (947) Indonesian rupiah; (948) Malaysian ringgit; (949) Singapore dollar; (950) Hong Kong dollar; (951) Taiwan dollar; (952) South Korean won; (953) Thai baht; (954) Philippine peso; (955) Indonesian rupiah; (956) Malaysian ringgit; (957) Singapore dollar; (958) Hong Kong dollar; (959) Taiwan dollar; (960) South Korean won; (961) Thai baht; (962) Philippine peso; (963) Indonesian rupiah; (964) Malaysian ringgit; (965) Singapore dollar; (966) Hong Kong dollar; (967) Taiwan dollar; (968) South Korean won; (969) Thai baht; (970) Philippine peso; (971) Indonesian rupiah; (972) Malaysian ringgit; (973) Singapore dollar; (974) Hong Kong dollar; 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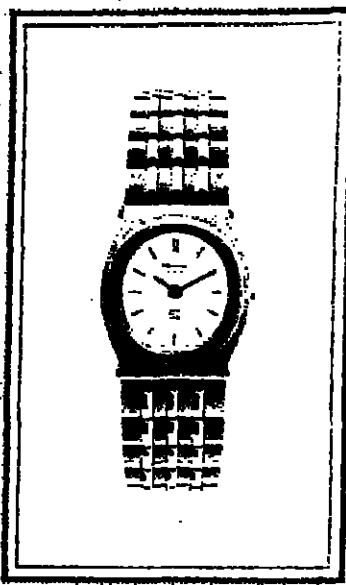
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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12 Month High			Low			Close		
Price	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	100-High	100-Low	100-Close	Price	Stock	Div. Yld. PE
18 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	18 1/4	100	100
15 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	15 1/4	100	100
14 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	14 1/4	100	100
13 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	13 1/4	100	100
12 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	12 1/4	100	100
11 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	11 1/4	100	100
10 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	10 1/4	100	100
9 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	9 1/4	100	100
8 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	8 1/4	100	100
7 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	7 1/4	100	100
6 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	6 1/4	100	100
5 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	5 1/4	100	100
4 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	4 1/4	100	100
3 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	3 1/4	100	100
2 1/4	100	100	100	100	100	2 1/4	100	100
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Chopard
GENÈVE



Monte-Carlo



John D. Moore

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

May 1

[illegible]

Rank	Name	High			Low			Net 3 P.M. C/2%
		70%	75%	80%	70%	75%	80%	
1	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
2	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
3	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
4	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
5	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
6	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
7	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
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9	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28
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100	Comcast	28	29	30	28	29	30	28

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(Continued on Page 14)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Japan Cargo Airline To Open U.S. Route

By Penny Pagano
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officials of Nippon Cargo Airlines have said that the new all-cargo Japanese airline has been given interim permission to begin flights to the United States while awaiting approval for an official operating license.

Yoshiyuki Shibuya, vice president of the company's North American operation, said the airline plans six round-trip flights a week between the United States and Japan. Nippon Cargo plans to inaugurate service next Wednesday with a flight from Tokyo to San Francisco and New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport.

The interim arrangements were worked out Tuesday by U.S. and Japanese aviation officials in a meeting on the long-standing bilateral aviation agreement between the two nations. A number of amendments to the agreement were expected to be announced by the State Department.

Sources close to the negotiations said Nippon Cargo has been granted an exemption from the provisions of federal aviation law that govern the operating authority of foreign airlines in the United States.

An official of the U.S. Department of Transportation, which administers aviation law, confirmed that "a tentative understanding on the issues has been reached" concerning Nippon Cargo. The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said an exemption would be included in final language of the overall agreement now being worked out.

Asked whether he expected a longer-term operating permit to be issued, the official said, "Absolutely." He added, "I've hardly ever seen an exemption that was taken away once it was granted."

Nippon Cargo's application to initiate U.S. service, filed in February 1984, is strongly opposed by Flying Tiger Line, the largest American cargo carrier between the United States and Japan.

Flying Tiger officials contend that because Nippon Cargo is owned primarily by major Japanese shippers and freight forwarders, it also would receive increasing air shipments at the expense of Flying Tiger and other U.S. carriers.

Flying Tiger holds a 27-percent share of the trans-Pacific air cargo market, and other U.S. carriers account for 13 percent. Officials of the Los Angeles-based company were in Japan on Tuesday and unavailable for comment.

At the direction of President Ronald Reagan, the outgoing U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, asked the International Trade Commission last December to examine trade implications in the U.S.-Japan air cargo market. Mr. Brock reportedly favors holding off on Nippon Cargo's application until the commission's report is issued, a move expected by June 12.

But Nippon Cargo's top officials have complained that their application has been unduly delayed by heated debate over unrelated trade issues and by the commission's investigation.

GM to Build Huge Plant for New Auto Line

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors, in the first step of what is expected to become one of the largest new-product programs in the company's history, has announced that it will spend \$750 million to build a huge assembly plant in Kansas City, Kansas, that will produce a new line of intermediate-sized cars in time for the 1988 model year.

The highly automated plant, covering about 2.3 million square feet (about 640,000 square meters), is to produce a new midsize car code-named the GM-10 model. Except for the Saturn project, GM's highly publicized effort to build a subcompact car competitive with Japanese models, the \$7-billion GM-10 project is likely to be the company's most important new-product program in the 1980s.

Plans call for the front-wheel-drive GM-10 to replace both the front-drive A-body intermediates and the older, rear-drive G-bodies. Besides building the Kansas City plant, to produce up to 270,000 cars per year, GM plans to retrofit as many as four assembly plants in the United States and one in Canada for GM-10 production in the late 1980s, according to reports.

The Ford Motor Co.'s Canadian subsidiary said Tuesday it would partially retrofit an engine plant in Windsor, Ontario, which has been making V-6 engines for rear-wheel-drive cars.

GM officials said the company has delayed deciding where to build its Saturn assembly complex, a highly sought-after industrial project. (LAT, NYT)

SEC Probes Mesa Group For Trader Violations

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating whether an investor group headed by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of the Mesa Petroleum Co., violated federal securities laws that govern insider trading, fraud and timely disclosure of takeover plans, Mesa has said.

The Pickens group, Mesa Partners II, is locked in a takeover battle with Unocal Corp. for control of the California oil company.

A federal judge in California

said April 25 that Unocal would "probably be able to prove at trial" that the Pickens group had violated the law in February when it said its original holding of Unocal stock was for investment purposes only.

The commission's investigation could potentially lead to a stiffer penalty than would ordinarily be the case if violations are found, securities lawyers said. That is because Mesa Petroleum already is under a permanent injunction not to violate the commission's corporate disclosure rules.

Mesa Petroleum consented to the injunction in April 1984 without admitting or denying commission charges of failing to disclose promptly its plans for acquiring control of the Gulf Corp. Gulf eventually was acquired by the Chevron Corp.

Takeover law experts said that if the current investigation results in further commission charges, Mesa might be found to have been in contempt of court. One possible penalty, they noted, is that the Pickens group could be forced to sell back to investors the 23.7 million shares of Unocal stock purchased before the disclosure of its intention to seek control of Unocal.

Mesa said Tuesday that the commission investigation began April 26.

Ruling Favors Pickens
The Delaware Chancery Court has ruled in Mr. Pickens's favor, saying that Unocal could not proceed with its tender offer to its shareholders unless it included the shares owned by its investor group, The New York Times reported.

U.S. Contractor Plans Layoffs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Dynamics Corp. has announced that it plans to lay off as many as 3,100 workers at its shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts, citing a lack of new government contracts to build military vessels.

The layoffs of more than half the work force come as the shipyard nears completion of a contract to build five technologically sophisticated cargo ships for the U.S. Navy. Four have been finished and the fifth is scheduled for delivery early next year.

"Beyond that, there is no backlog of work and there is no more work to be done," Robert F. Swenson, a General Dynamics spokesman, said Tuesday. He said the layoffs "are pretty much definite."

CBS Takeover Has Makings of Television Drama

By Donald M. Rothberg

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The way Ted Turner tells the story, when CBS executives talked to him in 1981 about buying his Turner Broadcasting System, he replied, "Why don't you wait a year and then I'll buy you."

It took four years for Mr. Turner to get around to trying, and it still seems unlikely he will succeed, but now he is in the marketplace with a multibillion-dollar offer to buy control of the top-rated network.

The CBS board of directors responded quickly to the offer from the Atlanta-based broadcaster, calling it, "financially imprudent."

If the experts on Wall Street are right, Mr. Turner's offer represents his goal of acquiring two-thirds of CBS stock. They take an even dimmer view of the chances that allies of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, can mount a successful campaign to take over the company.

But Mr. Turner and Senator Helms have long records of co-

founding predictions that they would fall short of their goals. If the experts were infallible, the unorthodox broadcaster and his Cable News Network would have been bankrupt long ago and the maverick politician would not be in the Senate.

Whatever the eventual outcome, the CBS siege mixes politics and business and has come about at a time when the media are under intense scrutiny. It also is occurring at a time the government is less likely to intervene to block a takeover — friendly or unfriendly.

The CBS takeover drama has elements of a long-running TV series. Most analysts expect it to take at least a year until the outcome of the takeover bids is known and there could be several twists in the story that are impossible to predict.

"The thing will heat up more before this is over," said Bonnie Cook, an analyst with J.C. Bradford & Co. of Nashville, Tennessee. "If Turner begins to pursue this more aggressively and CBS begins to feel threatened, then all kinds of things could happen."

"There's several months before CBS really has to start sweating," said Edward J. Atrio, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in New York. He was referring to the time it could take before Mr. Turner gets the required government approval to proceed with his bid.

The founder of CBS, William S. Paley, speaking out for the first time on the takeover bids, said Tuesday that any major change at CBS would be "a tragedy." The 63-year-old former chairman said he supports present management.

So far, the apparent winners are the long-term holders of large blocks of CBS stock which has risen about \$30 a share since the takeover talk began early this year.

"They're all waiting for CBS to do something to pay them off," said Mr. Atrio. "There's a great greed motivation here."

For some players, the motive is political, a desire to humble what Mr. Helms calls the "elite media," a group the conservative senator says is "profoundly out of sympathy with the ideals and goals of the American people."

Those sentiments were echoed last year by Mr. Turner when he told a conservative group that "these networks need to be gotten into the hands of people who care about this country."

Allies of Mr. Helms in North Carolina formed Fairness in Media and announced a campaign to get conservatives to buy CBS stock in an effort to combat what the group called the network's "liberal bias." After Mr. Turner made his bid, organizers of Fairness in Media said they would urge conservatives to back him.

Many on Wall Street felt the Helms-organized effort was doomed from the start. They saw no chance an ideological campaign could raise the \$4 billion it might take to pull off a hostile takeover.

"I don't think there's any way on God's green earth they're going to be able to form any sort of coalition with cash and march in there and take over CBS," said Miss Cook. "They don't have any real financial power," she added. "If their



Senator Jesse Helms

goal was to try to scare the media into being a little more even-handed from what they consider to be a liberal bias, they've probably accomplished that already."

When the American Society of Newspaper Editors met in Washington in April, its members were told of a poll by MORI Research Inc. of Minneapolis that said three-fourths of adults expressed doubts about the credibility of newspapers and television and one-fifth deeply distrust the media.

The immediate issue for CBS was how many people were ready to put their trust in the complex offer put forth by Mr. Turner.

In the financial community, he has a reputation as a businessman who bought a failing Atlanta television station for \$2.5 million and in 15 years built it into a broadcast organization with assets of more than \$275 million.

But CBS is a multibillion dollar operation. In 1984, Turner Broadcasting had earnings of \$10 million on revenue of \$212.7 million. CBS had earnings during the same period of \$212.4 million on revenues of \$4.9 billion.

Mr. Turner isn't offering cash to the holders of 29.7 million shares of CBS stock.

Britain's Output From North Sea Decreases Again

United Press International

LONDON — Britain's oil output from its North Sea wells fell in March for the second straight month, economists at the Royal Bank of Scotland said Tuesday.

This decrease in production, combined with a stronger pound and a drop in the dollar oil price, cut Britain's income from North Sea oil by \$5 million (\$6.2 million) a day, the economists said.

The bank's monthly oil index for March reached a level of 161.2, representing an average daily output of 2.66 million barrels of crude. That compared with a level of 165.7 for February.

The index is based on a level of 100 for 1980, the year in which Britain achieved self-sufficiency in oil.

London Gets Rival Currency Options

(Continued from Page 11)

P.L.C. and Rudolf Wolff Group Ltd., which is owned by Noranda Inc. In addition, Mr. Steen said the exchange is talking with about 40 other financial institutions about the possibility of dealing in the options.

LIFFE is preparing to introduce dollar-pound currency options as well as options on Eurodollar interest-rate futures. The LIFFE currency option would come in denominations of £25,000, twice as big as the Stock Exchange contract.

Mr. Steen said that he approached LIFFE about collaborating on currency options but was rebuffed. Both sides appeared Wednesday to be preparing for a marketing blitz.

"We seem to have got there first," said Mr. Steen, referring to the planned May starting date.

"What's their state of preparedness?" retorted Nick Carraw-Hunt, LIFFE's contract-development manager.

Many financial institutions appeared to be waiting to see which exchange proves most active in currency options.

"Whether in the long-term there is room for both markets I would question," said Gary Tritton, a treasury manager at International Treasury Management, a joint venture of Marine Midland Bank and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

Some observers said that LIFFE was the most likely to succeed because it has nearly 80 banks as members. Many banks use ex-

change-traded options to hedge against the risks they create for themselves in selling tailor-made options to corporations.

LIFFE also could benefit because it plans to require buyers of options to put up a smaller down payment than will the Stock Exchange.

But the Stock Exchange has an edge in that it already trades options on various shares and on the FTSE stock index. As a futures exchange, LIFFE is only now introducing options.

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145	4087	5445	6870	8263	8688	9119	9419	10132	10536	11226	11798	12557	13169	14133	14530
145	4089	5486	6871	8264	8689	9121	9421	10133	10545	11227	11803	12541	13170	14136	14531
248	4100	5487	6872	8265	8690	9122	9422	10134	10546	11228	11804	12542	13171	14137	14532
284	4105	5493	6878	8271	8695	9126	9424	10137	10554	11229	11806	12543	13172	14138	14533
342	4108	5487	6880	8280	8694	9127	9437	10143	10561	11234	11810	12542	13173	14139	14534
343	4120	5491	6887	8282	8697	9128	9451	10148	10564	11235	11811	12545	13187	14141	14535
384	4128	5500	6943	8288	8698	9129	9459	10158	10565	11240	11812	12545	13188	14142	14536
395	4144	5507	6941	8293	8706	9140	9466	10163	10566	11241	11813	12546	13189	14143	14537
410	4149	5550	6946	8306	8707	9141	9463	10216	10567	11267	11832	12546	13225	14167	14567
410	4151	5551	6947	8307	8708	9142	9465	10218	10569	11269	11833	12547	13227	14168	14568
410	4157	5553	6948	8312	8713	9150	9466	10225	10569	11269	11834	12548	13228	14169	14569
420	4156	5553	6948	8312	8713	9150	9466	10225	10569	11269	11834	12548	13228	14169	14569
423	4159	5560	6949	8323	8716	9156	9461	10230	10570	11272	11835	12549	13241	14180	14582
428	4163	5562	6948	8324	8716	9156	9463	10234	10571	11274	11836	12549	13244	14181	14583
428	4164	5565	6948	8327	8719	9156	9465	10235	10572	11275	11837	12550	13249	14186	14588
480	4165	5566	6949	8328	8720	9156	9467	10236	10573	11276	11838	12551	13250	14187	14589
481	4167	5568	6949	8331	8723	9156	9469	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
484	4173	5584	6948	8332	8723	9156	9469	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1048	4284	5685	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1172	4304	5688	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1186	4305	5691	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1213	4381	5693	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1455	4533	5596	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1456	4547	5605	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1537	4844	5599	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1555	4866	5602	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
1586	4998	5603	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
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1588	5003	5607	6948	8334	8724	9157	9467	10238	10574	11278	11840	12552	13252	14189	14591
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May 1

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January 1980/88**

The rate of interest applicable for the three month period beginning April 30, 1985 and set by the reference agent is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ % annually.

Weekly net asset value

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Floating Rate Notes

May 1

[illegible]

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Mat.	Coupon
Societe Generale nov/4	10%	7-5	100.30	100.40	World Bank '94	8%
Societe General '97	10%	10-9	100.22	100.32	Yokohama '91/94	9%
Such '91	10%	20-5	100.27	100.37	Zentralsparkasse '91	9%

Spain (K/Random) 92/97	10.00	27-8	100.43	100.51
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ART BUCHWALD

Photo Opportunities Lost

WASHINGTON — "Gentlemen, I have been brought in by the president to find out what has gone wrong with his well-oiled public relations machine. Let's start with Nicaragua. Can anyone explain the foul-up with the Nicaraguan refugee kid who gave the president flowers at the dinner in Washington?"

"We couldn't find a Nicaraguan kid, so we dug up an American one. The chairman of the dinner is hard of hearing, so he introduced the kid to the president as a Nicaraguan refugee. How did we know the prez would kiss her, and the press would find out she was born in the U.S.?"

"You'll admit the photo opportunity couldn't have come at a worse time. It made it appear the White House staff doesn't do its homework. Which brings me to my next question. Who told the president the pope supported the United States' policy in Nicaragua?"

"You can't lay that one on us. The president got a personal cable from the Vatican wishing him a happy Easter, and thought it was a signal that His Holiness would join our covert operations in Central America."

"Even if the president thought it, how did you people allow it to get on his cue cards?"

"The president ad-libbed that one on his own. He does it every once in awhile just to keep in practice. If the pope hadn't denied it, no one would have ever known."

"I'll take your word that the president dropped the ball on the pope. Let's get to the little old lady from the Navajo tribe whom the

president honored at a White House Rose Garden ceremony."

"That was a darn good photo opportunity."

"It was until the woman told the president she couldn't live on what she was getting in Social Security."

"How did we know that she would say that? No one in the White House speaks Navajo."

"Correct me if I'm wrong, but didn't the lady bring some Indian gifts for the president?"

"Yeah. She brought a woven blanket and a sand painting."

"According to the newspaper reports, a White House aide came up to her afterward and bawled her out publicly for not following the script. They also said the aide told her to take her gifts and beat it."

"You would have done the same thing if a Navajo Indian screwed up your photo opportunity."

"Do you believe a scene such as that helped the president's image?"

"Well, it did send a strong message to anyone who was thinking of giving the president trouble on our budget cuts in Social Security."

"All right. Can we now get to Bitburg? Who was the brain who thought it would be a good idea for the president to visit a German cemetery?"

"That wasn't our baby. Chancellor Kohl's PR people thought up that photo opportunity."

"You can't blame the Germans for suggesting it. Who in the White House agreed to go along with it?"

"The prez. He didn't tell any of us. We were in the dark as much as anybody. Kohl and the president cooked up the cemetery stop in the Oval Office, when the chancellor started to cry and the president didn't know how to stop him. By the time the trip hit the fan, we couldn't budget him from Bitburg. We were lucky to talk him into visiting a concentration camp to give the other side an equal photo opportunity."

"Well, what do you propose to do now, since the president has had the worst press month in his life?"

"We have to come up with a photo opportunity that will make everyone forget Bitburg."

"Such as?"

"We're building a ramp and we're going to get Mike Deaver to drive his BMW over the Berlin Wall."

The Long Training of Amy Madigan

By Megan Rosenfeld

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amy Madigan has a voice like industrial-strength sandpaper, and a street urchin's face. At 34, she's been an actress for only five years, but has packed more memorable parts into that short time than some performers do in a career. She was a "tough little kid" turned responsible parent in "Love Child," her first film, and first leading role. In "Streets of Fire," a curious rock 'n' roll "fable" released with a loud thud last summer, she stood out as a hard-bitten street punk. In "Places in the Heart," she played the wistful Sylvia Plath-type woman, the schoolteacher who had an affair with Sally Field's brother-in-law.

Now, as Gloria in "Alamo Bay," she plays her best role yet, a brash small-town woman in Texas who discovers she has principles when faced with a confrontation between Vietnamese immigrants and the locals who resent the newcomers' intrusion into the shrimp trade. Her character, the daughter of a fish wholesaler, is a simple soul whose pleasures run to beer halls, country-western music and an affair with her married high school sweetheart, who happens to be the leader of the locals.

"Gloria is just this kind of real person, who has as many problems and is as wise-cracky as any of us, and somehow through it learns something about herself," Madigan said. "She's a simple character in that sense, which she appeals to me. She doesn't pick all the cotton and stop the river and do all those things — you know what I mean."

Her skin is not perfect, her figure is lean and she has a cocky walk (in cowboy boots). She talks rapidly, dropping in with abandon. She looks anything but glamorous in "Alamo Bay," with her hair bleached platinum and crimped to look as if she has had a bad home

"I'm lucky to have hair at this point," she snorted. "It's been burned, fuzzed, dyed, rolled, curled... But I'd shave my head for the right movie. That just makes it all more fun."

She has had a rather extraordinary run of luck for someone who turned to acting when she was 29. Before that was a rock singer (she sings on the soundtrack of "Alamo Bay"), with 10 years of touring beer joints, starting bands and disbanding them, fighting off unappreciative patrons and learning to take rejection.

"I actually had people pull me offstage by my pants legs because I offended them," she said. "They hated me, they hated the music, they hated my singing, they hated everything. Once we were playing a beer bar in Madison, Wisconsin, and a guy looked at me and I was

looking at him and he took a pitcher of beer and poured it into the PA system and blew it up."

But rock 'n' roll is performing, and not an unlikely route to film. It was a good training ground for all the guile, hype and guile of show business.

"I got into a band my first week in college. I met these guys at a party who were playing in this band, and I lied to them. I said I had sung and played in bands. I lied. So they said, 'Well, great, be in our band.' And I was pretty bad, but I was so undaunted, and I just knew I could do it — which I know sounds egotistical and presumptuous, but I just have to have those qualities if you're going to stand up and perform for people."

"But I'm one of those people who literally from a little tiny kid fantasizing in her bedroom putting clothes on her head, I knew what I was going to do. I was in all the school plays and all the piano adjudications, and I played sports — in all the speech contests, it was just very clear to me. A life of performing and standing in front of people — it was obvious. I'm sure obnoxiously obvious to a lot of my friends and family."

John Madigan, a political editor and media critic for WBBM, a CBS-owned radio station. "Her aunt used to call her the Toe Dancer," he said. "But she was not obnoxious. She's worked very hard."

After 10 years of having "put together bands, loaded equipment, borrowed money and driven the vans," as well as singing and playing keyboards, she decided it was time for a change. As a singer, she said, she was a good performer. She had made one record that "aside from my family and about two friends didn't go too far. It's a real Madigan cult favorite."

So she moved to Los Angeles, got a job as a waitress and began studying full time at the Lee Strasberg Institute, the West Coast temple to Method acting. "I just worked every day, all day, and did about 8,000 scenes, and got to work with Mr. Strasberg. It was a really good experience for me. And then I just kind of drifted out of the Strasberg school and into the real world. I met my current manager — he introduced me to my agents, and they said, 'Well, there's something about you we like, we'll send you out for something.'"

"And they sent me out for a television show, a 'Hart to Hart' show. And I got it. And they kind of went 'Huh!' They sent me on a movie of the week and I got that. So it happened very naturally."

Last year, while filming "Places in the Heart" in Texas, she married her long-time beau, Ed Harris, her co-star in "Alamo Bay."

"We'd been living together and talking about getting married, and being in Waxahatchie, in



Madigan: Lean and cocky.

that kind of small-town situation, we thought, yeah, it seems like a good time to do this."

"We got up and had breakfast in this little coffee shop. Then we went over to the justice of the peace with our dog and got married, and then we had to go to work that afternoon. So we went back to work and we were kind of giggling and saying, 'Well, guess what I did? It was a really great day. And I think we drank a lot of beer and played pool that evening.'"

Madigan may seem a "hot" actress now, but she said her phone was not exactly ringing off the hook with offers. "I am an unemployed person for the first time in a long time and it feels just fine," she said. "I'm also in a difficult situation. I can pick and choose a little. But people are not breaking down my door. I'm not getting offered a lot. But I feel sometimes that these parts are picking me, in a sense. And if I don't take some time for just myself, I'll be closing myself off to a lot of things."

"I mean, how many movies do you see that you really like? There are not that many parts to begin with, and women's parts — forget it. You're either the prostitute or now there's this rash of this contemporary woman who's like the city of D.A., who's divorced, who has these two fabulous kids and can take care of them, and also has a great sex life — that superhero woman kind of thing. That's why I like 'Alamo Bay.'"

Debate on Missed Mass

The cancellation of plans for Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, to attend a papal Mass has raised controversy in the London press and brought some contradictory comment from British clergy.

For Charles, deputy news secretary for Buckingham Palace, said in Rome that plans for the royal couple to attend Pope John Paul II's private morning Mass in the Vatican's Pauline Chapel were dropped for lack of time. He said the prince's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, played no part in the decision. The Times of London reported, however, that Buckingham Palace blocked the Mass because of fears that it would offend Protestant traditionalists, particularly in Scotland and Northern Ireland. It said, without attribution, that Charles, 36, was "highly indignant," because he had hoped to become the first British heir to the throne to attend a papal Mass since 1534, when King Henry VIII broke with Rome. But the palace press secretary, Michael Shea, said in London that it was Charles who made the final decision, after consulting the queen. The prince and princess have ended a four-day visit to Rome and flown to Catania, Sicily, for two days of relaxation and cruising in the Mediterranean aboard the royal yacht Britannia. The Rev. Ian Paisley, a Free Presbyterian minister and leader of the Democratic Unionist Party in Northern Ireland, said the heir to the throne and future temporal head of the state Church of England should never have considered going to a "blasphemous" service.

The moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Right Reverend John Paterson, said that he would have warned of "some difficulties and opposition" to such a plan but that he himself had no objection.

Paul Newman and the director George Roy Hill have accused Universal Pictures, in a federal court suit in Los Angeles, of cheating them out of more than \$600,000 on revenues from videocassette sales of the movies "Slap Shot" and "The Sting." The suit seeks \$2 million in punitive damages from Universal and its parent company, MCA Inc. It alleges that studio executives "willfully" used accounting practices "to minimize or eliminate" payments to those supposed to share in videocassette profits. Sidney Jay

Shenberg, president of MCA and chief executive of Universal, denied the charges.

Nepal's Ministry of Tourism announced Wednesday that Dick Bess, 55, of Dallas had become the oldest man to reach the top of Mount Everest and that the Italian climber Reinhold Messner, 40, had conquered Annapurna I, the world's 10th highest mountain, by an untold route.

Mike McGee of La Vista, Nebraska, and Bob Jacobs of McCarthy, Alaska, who hoped to become the first people to walk to the North Pole, have ended their journey about 260 miles (420 kilometers) short of their destination because the ice pack around the pole will begin to break up soon.

Jihan Sadat, widow of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, says she will travel on a doctorate in English next fall at the University of South Carolina. Sadat told her class at the university, where she has been lecturing on women in Egypt, "I have 12 honorary doctorates, but I want my very own."

Michael Jackson, Robert Redford and Diana Ross have agreed to perform at a gala charity show for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on Aug. 18, the Norwegian Broadcasting Company has announced in Oslo.

Malcolm Forbes, on a goodwill tour of Asia, roared into Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on his Harley-Davidson accompanied by two trucks transporting a giant elephant-shaped hot-air balloon. Forbes plans to give balloon rides to government officials but also has business meetings planned. He will move on today to Johore Baru, where he said he planned to offer Malaysia's head of state, Mahatma Iskandar, a balloon ride.

President Sandro Pertini of Italy will be awarded an honorary degree by Johns Hopkins University in a ceremony Saturday at the opera house in Bologna, as part of an anniversary celebration by the Johns Hopkins Bologna Center, founded 30 years ago.

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